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WHITMAN'S RIDE.

"I am not expatriated, because I am a missionary,"—*Marcus Whitman.*

LISTEN, my children, and you shall hear
Of a hero's ride that saved a State.
A midnight ride? Nay, child, for a year
He rode with a message that could not wait.
Eighteen hundred and forty-two;
No railroad then had gone crashing through
To the Western coast; not a telegraph wire
Had guided there the electric fire;
But a fire burned in one strong man's breast
For a beacon light. You shall hear the rest.

He said to his wife: "At the Fort to-day,
At Walla Walla I hear them say
That a hundred British men had crossed
The mountains; and one young, ardent priest
Shouted, 'Hurrah for Oregon!
The Yankees are late by a year at least!'
They must know this at once at Washington.
Another year, and all would be lost.
Someone must ride, to giye the alarm
Across the continent; untold harm
In an hour's delay, and only I
Can make them understand how or why
The United States must keep Oregon!"

Twenty-four hours he stopped to think,
To think! Nay, then, if he thought at all,
He thought as he tightened his saddle girth.
One tried companion who would not shirk
From the worst to come, with a mule or two

To carry arms and supplies, would do.
With a guide as far as Fort Bent. And she,
The woman of proud, heroic worth,
Who must part from him, if she wept at all,
Wept as she gathered whatever he
Might need for the outfit on his way.
Fame for the man who rode that day
Into the wilds at his country's call;
And for her who waited for him a year
On that wild Pacific coast, a tear!

Then he said "Good-bye!" and with firm-set lips
Silently rode from his cabin door
Just as the sun rose over the tips
Of the phantom mountain that loomed before
The woman there in the cabin door,
With a dread at her heart that she had not known
When she, with him, had dared to cross
The Great Divide. None better than she
Knew what the terrible ride would cost
As he rode, and she waited, each alone.
Whether all were gained or all were lost,
No message of either gain or loss
Could reach her; never a greeting stir
Her heart with sorrow or gladness; he
In another year would come back to her
If all went well; and if all went ill—
Ah, God! could even her courage still
The pain at her heart? If the blinding snow
Were his winding sheet, she would never know;
If the Indian arrow pierced his side,
She would never know where he lay and died;
If the icy mountain torrents drowned
His cry for help, she would hear no sound!
Nay, none would hear, save God, who knew
What she had to bear, and he had to do.
The clattering hoof-beats died away
On the Walla Walla. Ah! had she known
They would echo in history still to-day
As they echoed then from her heart of stone!
He had left the valley. The mountains mock
His coming. Behind him, broad and deep,
The Columbia meets the Pacific tides;
Before him—four thousand miles before—
Four thousand miles from his cabin door,

The Potomac meets the Atlantic. On
Over the trail grown rough and steep,
Now soft on the snow, now loud on the rock,
Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.
The United States must keep Oregon.

It was October when he left
The Walla Walla, though little heed
Paid he to the season. Nay, indeed,
In the lonely canyons just ahead,
Little mattered it what the almanac said.
He heard the coyotes bark; but they
Are harmless creatures. No need to fear
A deadly rattlesnake coiled too near.
No rattlesnake was ever so bereft
Of sense as to creep out such a day
In the frost. Nay, scarce would a grizzly care
For a sniff at him. Only a man would dare
The bitter cold, in whose heart and brain
Burned the quenchless flame of a great desire;
A man with nothing himself to gain
From success, but whose heart-blood kept its fire
While with freezing face he rode on and on.
The United States must keep Oregon.

It was November when they came
To the icy stream. Would he hesitate?
Not he, the man who carried a State
At his saddle bow. They have made the leap;
Horse and rider have plunged below
The icy current that could not tame
Their proud life-current's fiercer flow.
They swam for it, reach it, clutch the shore,
Climb the river bank, cold and steep,
Mount, and ride the rest of that day,
Cased in an armor close and fine
As ever an ancient warrior wore;
Armor of ice that dared to shine
Back at a sunbeam's dazzling ray,
Fearless as plated steel of old
Before that slender lance of gold.

It is December as they ride
Slowly across the Great Divide;
The blinding storm turns day to night,

And clogs their feet; the snowflakes roll
The winding sheet about them; sight
Is darkened; faint the despairing soul.
No trail before or behind them. Spur
His horse? Nay, child, it were death to stir!
Motionless horse and rider stand,
Turning to stone; till one poor mule,
Pricking his ears as if to say
If they gave him rein he would find the way,
Found it and led them back, poor fool,
To last night's camp in that lonely land.

It was February when he rode
Into St. Louis. The gaping crowd
Gathered about him with questions loud
And eager. He raised one frozen hand
With a gesture of silent, proud command;
"I am here to ask, not answer! Tell
Me quick, is the Treaty signed?" "Why, yes!
In August, six months ago or less!"
Six months ago! Two months before
The gay young priest at the fortress showed
The English hand! Two months before,
Four months ago at his cabin door,
He had saddled his horse! Too late then. "Well,
But Oregon? Have they signed the State
Away?" "Of course not. Nobody cares
About Oregon." He in silence bares
His head. "Thank God! I am not too late."

It was March when he rode at last
Into the streets of Washington.
The warning questions came thick and fast;
"Do you know that the British will colonize,
If you wait another year, Oregon
And the Northwest, thirty-six times the size
Of Massachusetts?" A courteous stare,
And the Government murmurs, "Ah, indeed!"
Pray why do you think that we should care?
With Indian arrows and mountain snow
Between us, we never can colonize
The wild Northwest from the East you know,
If you doubt it, why, we will let you read
The London "Examiner;" proofs enough
The Northwest is just worth a pinch of snuff."

And the Board of Missions that sent him out,
Gazed at the worn and weary man
With stern displeasure. "Pray, sir; who
Gave you orders to undertake
This journey hither, or to incur
Without due cause, such great expense
To the Board? Do you suppose we can
Overlook so grave an offense? What about
The little flock, for whose precious sake
We sent you West? Can it be that you
Left them without a shepherd? Most
Extraordinary conduct, sir,
Thus to desert your chosen post."

Ah, well! What mattered it! He had dared
A hundred deaths, in his eager pride,
To bring to his Country at Washington
A message, for which, then, no one cared!
But Whitman could act as well as ride.
The United States must keep the Northwest.
He—whatever might say the rest—
Cared, and would colonize Oregon!

It was October, forty-two,
When the clattering hoof-beats died away
On the Walla Walla, that fateful day!
It was September, forty-three—
Little less than a year, you see—
When the woman who waited thought she heard
The clatter of hoof-beats that she knew
On the Walla Walla again. "What word
From Whitman?" Whitman himself! And see!
What do her glad eyes look upon?
The first of two hundred wagons rolls
Into the valley before her. He
Who, a year ago, had left her side,
Had brought them over the Great Divide—
Men, women and children, a thousand souls—
The army to occupy Oregon.

You know the rest. In the books you have read
That the British were not a year ahead.
The United States have kept Oregon,
Because of one Marcus Whitman. He
Rode eight thousand miles and was not too late,

Brought in a single hand, not a Nation's fate,
 Perhaps; but a gift for the Nation, she
 Would hardly part with to-day, if we
 May believe what the papers say upon
 This great Northwest, that was Oregon.

And Whitman? Ah! my children, he
 And his wife sleep now in a martyr's grave!
 Murdered! Murdered, both he and she,
 By the Indian souls they went West to save!

ALICE WALLINGTON ROLLINS.

IN LIFE A HEROINE—IN DEATH A MARTYR.

[Read at dedicatory services of Whitman Memorial, Tacoma, Washington, October 28, 1899.]

THE life of Narcissa Prentice Whitman, in whose memory the Daughters of the American Revolution have just erected a fountain in Wright Park, has been sketched most completely by Edwin Eells, the son of the revered Father Eells. Mr. Eells was but a child when Mrs. Whitman was massacred, but he distinctly remembers her, and the terrible occurrences of that time, and is possessed of the most reliable information as to the early days in the then territory of Oregon. The following is the most complete sketch ever published of Washington's woman pioneer and martyr:

"Nothing can do more to inspire with patriotism the woman of our country, and through their influence the stalwart sons, husbands, sweethearts who love and admire them, than becoming familiar with, and honoring the memory of, those noble men and women to whom we are indebted for the inestimable privileges and unparalleled institutions we have inherited.

"The legacy of such an ancestry should make us worthy to emulate their virtues, and stimulate us to do our part in advancing civilization and in the upbuilding of humanity.

"Undoubtedly there is a magnificent future for this Pacific coast. The duty rests upon us to lay the foundations of society broad and deep, and governed by such principles that the superstructure shall be strong and enduring.

"Fortunately we are not wanting in examples on our own soil of those who have gone before us and have done their work inspired by lofty motives and benevolent desires.

"The first white woman who settled in our State was 'one whose life furnished much to admire and to imitate.

"Of the early life of Narcissa Prentice Whitman, to whose memory we have dedicated a monument emblematical of that usefulness which adorned her life, history has so far given us but meager details. That her early home was in Allegany County, New York; that her father was Judge Stephen Prentice, her mother was a woman of sincere piety, whose instruction and example were fruitful in forming her character, are facts that form a part of the environment of her early life.

"She was a strong, healthy, ruddy girl, with 'golden hair,' was a member of the 'village choir' in the Presbyterian Church of the town in which she lived. She attended school in the academy, and it is related that more than one swain became enamored by the attractions of her person and the loveliness of her character.

"Early in life she became deeply impressed with the importance of missions, a subject then just beginning to attract general attention in the churches of that region, and when Dr. Marcus Whitman, of similar mold, asked her to share his fortunes, and accompany him as a missionary to the Oregon Indians, who were then reported to be hungering for the 'word of life,' she gladly gave him her heart and her hand, and became his companion in life and in death, in his efforts for the good of the Indians and his country.

"In March, 1836, they left their native State for the wilds of the far West. Through snow and mud, by stage and sleigh, they slowly wended their way from New York through Pennsylvania across the Allegheny Mountains to the city of Pittsburgh. Here they boarded the steamboat 'Siam' and at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 15th of that month, steamed out into the current of the Ohio River. At Cincinnati they were joined by the Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Spaulding, who became their traveling companions in their journey across the continent.

"They left that city on the steamer 'Junius,' Tuesday noon,

expecting to reach St. Louis that week, but Saturday night found them eighty-nine miles distant from their destination.

"To travel on the Sabbath was so abhorrent to their Puritanical ideas that they decided to leave the boat. They were strongly urged to remain on board, and among those who attempted to detain them, Mrs. Whitman says, was a Presbyterian minister, but they persisted in their purpose, and at 10 o'clock at night they stepped ashore at the little town of Chester, Illinois, where they spent a delightful Sabbath. Here they found some kindred spirits, among whom was an aged minister who had been there for nineteen years, and had not had a brother minister to preach for him in all that time, and to have a mission family call and enjoy the privileges of the Sabbath with him seemed like angels' visits.

"Leaving here, they were favored by taking passage on the steamer 'Majestic.' This was one of the largest boats on the river, with better accommodations than they had had on any previous boat, so that they felt doubly rewarded for keeping the Sabbath.

"On the evening of the 29th, two weeks after leaving Pittsburg, they arrived at St. Louis. Two days later they started up the Mississippi River on the steamer 'Charlton' and proceeded on up the Missouri to the town of Liberty. Here they bid farewell to civilization and almost to comfort, and started on their long, tedious, wearisome and dangerous horse-back ride of 2,000 miles across the American desert.

"But now their troubles came thick and fast. They had arranged to have for an escort across the plains the caravan of the American Fur Company. To the managers of this caravan, the additional burden of having ladies along, whom they would feel obliged to protect from the Indians, was very distasteful. They apparently attempted to get away from them, and started four days sooner than the time set, and the missionary party, unaccustomed as they were to this mode of travel, found it very difficult to overtake them.

"Some of their horses were stolen and others had to be secured, causing delay. The weather was bad, the grass was poor, but all depended upon union with the caravan, and this

was at length accomplished. Then their provisions were used up sooner than they expected, and when they got to the buffalo country they had to live on green buffalo meat straight for months. This was a severe diet and made some of them sick.

"This meat they dried and carried with them to use when they left the buffalo country. Later they had elk, deer, salmon and berries. At Fort Hall, where they arrived about the last of July, they had for a change some turnips and fried bread, which was a luxury.

"Crossing the rivers was often difficult and sometimes dangerous.

"At Snake River they found a canoe made of rushes and willows, on which the two ladies placed themselves with their saddles when two Indians on horses with a rope attached to each, swam across and towed them over. She says, 'There is one way of crossing that husband has tried, but I have not, neither do I wish to. Take a stiff elk skin and stretch it over you, spreading yourself out as much as possible, then let the Indian women carefully put you on the water and with a cord in the mouth, they will swim and draw you over.'

"Speaking of how they rested at noon, she says: 'But often our camping places are in some open plain, and frequently a sand plain, in the hot sun, but even here is rest and comfort. My husband, who is one of the best the world ever knew, is always ready to provide a comfortable shade. With one of our saddle blankets, spread upon some willows, our saddles, fishamores and other blankets placed on the ground, constitute our sofa, where we recline and rest till dinner is ready. How do you think you would like this?

"But the six months' journey ended at last, and on the first day of September they arrived at Fort Walla Walla. Here they had a room and bed all to themselves, plenty to eat, melons of all kinds in great abundance and of immense size; various kinds of vegetables, too. Such a contrast that in comparison with what they had experienced seemed almost to have reached heaven.

"During the fall the doctor prepared a cabin on the banks of the Walla Walla River, and early in December they sat be-

side their own fireside, happy and hopeful. The weather was not severe. They were young and healthy, the novelty of their surroundings made it interesting and the winter passed rapidly away.

"The following spring, on the 14th of March, the anniversary of her own birthday, a daughter came to bless their lonely home. She was the first white child born in this State.

"They named her Alice Clarissa Whitman. You can appreciate what an inexpressible joy a child, under such circumstances, brought to the lonely mother, so far from friends, relatives, comforts and all that the world holds dear. She was a healthy and attractive child, and as she developed showed remarkable ability as a singer.

"For two and a half years her presence cheered and brightened the home, and she was the light of the dwelling.

"About 2 o'clock one afternoon, while her parents were reading and she was amusing herself about the door, suddenly she was missing. The Indian domestic was sent to find her in the garden, and not returning immediately, it was supposed she had found her there, where she was getting some vegetables for supper. But a little later some one reported that two drinking cups were down at the river where they got water. This immediately caused an alarm. She was not in the garden. Where was she?

"They ran up and down the banks of the river with intense anxiety, but no sight of her met their eyes. Finally an old Indian entered the water near where the cups were found, and swimming under the water, soon found the body, but the spirit had gone to the God who gave it. You can better imagine than I can describe how utterly crushed was the heart of that lonely mother with her beautiful, fair-haired darling dead. But with characteristic fortitude and resignation that seems almost sublime, she meekly bowed and said: 'Lord, it is right; it is right.'

"She was buried in sight of the door, and her presence seemed to be felt oftentimes, but she thought of her oftenest as in the happy home above, where her joys are perfect.

"Then followed the lonely, lonely days, sometimes her husband gone, and letters from home very few and far between.

It would take three years for her to get a reply from her parents to the letter she wrote to them giving an account of her great sorrow.

"It had been two years after she left her home in the East before she received the first letters written from them. Her health began to suffer seriously. She was now beginning to realize what she had given up for the cause she had espoused. For three years longer they continued their patient toil and labor of love, trying to lead the Indians to a better life.

"Then, in October, 1842, her husband became so impressed with the importance of going to Washington city to help save the country to the Nation, that he bade her adieu and started on his memorable ride across the continent. Can you imagine what she endured during his absence of that year in her lonely waiting? No letter or intelligence from him during all that time. If his ride was an heroic one, was not her stay equally so? But the days and weeks and months went by and about eleven months from the time he left she was thrilled with unutterable joy to see his loved form again and feel his arms around her once more.

"Three more years went by and we see another manifestation of her generous heart. In the emigrant train of that year, which passed her door, there came a family of seven orphan children, the youngest a babe of a few months. Both parents had died. They had no relatives in the train and were entirely destitute and in the deepest distress. Her mother heart was stirred to its depths and she took them all in and adopted the whole family. Some of them still live to revere her memory.

"Another year passed by, and the curtain rises on the last sad act of this drama. It is the 29th of November, 1847. The home, once so small, has grown, and a community of some seventy persons are living there. Some are emigrants who can go no farther that fall, but must spend the winter there. There is quite a school, and all are busy in their various avocations. Suddenly, and without warning, at about 1.30, a band of treacherous savages, to many of whom she has ministered, swarm through the buildings and grounds, and

a massacre of a dozen persons is the result. Let us not try to follow the details of this horrible day, but confine ourselves to the only woman murdered. She is in the room with her husband, who has twice been cut in the head with the deadly tomahawk. With assistance she has laid him on the settee and is trying to stop the flow of blood from his bleeding wounds.

"He knows her not. One of her two adopted sons, also bathed in blood, is on the floor. As an angel of mercy she is going from one to another, giving such aid and comfort as she can to the dying, the sick, and the helpless terrified children huddled together here and there.

"As she passes a window an Indian raises his gun and fires. A ball enters her right breast and she falls to the floor. She slowly rises and crawls to the settee on which her bloody unconscious, but still living, husband is lying, and kneeling at his side is heard to offer her last prayer. She commends her soul to God. Then she prays for her dear children now a second time to be left orphans and about to fall into the hands of her direct murderers, and, lastly, for her dear parents, brothers and sisters far away, that they should be comforted when they shall learn of her untimely end. They carry her upstairs, where with the children and a wounded man they remain some hours in terror. Near night, under promise of protection, she is brought down to be taken to another house.

"As she is carried through the door on a settee a volley of shots riddles the body of the man at the head of the settee, and some of them enter her body. The settee is upset, rolling her to the ground, where, after a few expiring groans, she joins her husband and child, a united family on the other side.

"Thus lived and died one whose ruling motive was to do good to others. One who braved the perils of the wilderness, endured privations and hardships such as would make most of us quail, because inspired by lofty aims and noble purposes. One who was a companion of, and helped to inspire and strengthen, the patriotism of a man who nobly did the duty which opportunity gave him to perform.

"Who more than this devoted pair lived to rescue our State from foreign power, the Stars and Stripes to float over

this our fair heritage. Honor to whom honor is due. May this fountain ever disperse pure water to the thirsty, in commemoration of the deeds done by her in whose honor it is erected by you, her worthy sisters and daughters."

GLIMPSES OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

"ORDER is heaven's first law," says Pope. And order is not only the keynote of creation, but the keynote of nations as well.

The fundamental strength and greatness of our country is due to the respect people generally show towards law, for Americans fully comprehend that the true meaning of liberty is freedom within the law; because liberty without the wholesome trammels of the law becomes lawlessness and license. No more striking example of this fact exists in history than the Reign of Terror in France, when the people inaugurated an era of license, cruelty and wrong; banishing religion and crowning the Goddess of Reason, whom they perverted to the goddess of unreason and treason. Without just laws and the proper enforcement of the same, the State becomes like a boat without a rudder, driven around at the mercy of the waves; or a ship which without a guiding hand to steer clear of the perils of the deep never reaches port.

One of the main causes of the firm foundation on which our country is grounded is the fact that a religious spirit prevailed during its incipency. The early settlers of New England were God-fearing men, imbued with fervent faith, who left their native land to worship God after their own manner in the New World. In New England the settlers first thought was to build a meeting house and a town meeting hall. Respect for religion and respect for law was the characteristic feature of the colonists. In the South the colonists settled on plantations, and adopted the English select vestry system called parishes. And justices of the peace administered legal functions and were appointed by colonial governors. The

principal difference between the local government of New England and the southern colonies was that in the former it was in the control of the voters, while in the southern colonies the reins fell into the hands of the principal men of each parish without election.

English laws were the ground work for American legislation. The English common law was accepted in all the colonies, but modified by statutes to suit the exigencies of each colony. Like a tree grafted and pruned, in a virgin soil, it developed a new growth. Englishmen are independent, and will brook neither oppression or wrong, and have always stubbornly resisted any encroachment on their rights. Their descendants on this side of the water display the same proud, fearless spirit. Runnymede was but the precursor of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

The dominant nature of the Anglo-Saxon race, their strength, enterprise and moral rectitude was inherited by Anglo-Americans. Heterogeneous elements were skillfully moulded into unison. Diverse and even antagonistic races were thus amalgamated, although the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin races are like oil and water, which do not readily blend.

New England, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia were mainly peopled by English settlers, while New York and Pennsylvania were peopled by Dutch and German colonists, as well as English; and Delaware by Swedes. French Huguenots flocked to the Southern colonies after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The French and Indian wars were a gradual preparation for the Revolutionary War, for the minute men were skilled marksmen. From the first settlements the colonists were obliged to defend themselves against the red man, who considered them interlopers on their domains.

The War for Independence levelled social distinctions, and the advent of the nineteenth century inaugurated the supremacy of the people. As water will find its level, so every free-born American who sprang from the lowliest ranks of society might rise to the highest station in the land and even aspire to become President of the United States.

In New England good man and gentleman were the designations to differentiate lower and higher classes, while in the South the land owners or planters looked down on the "white trash," or poor whites.

At the expiration of the War for Independence financial ruin threatened the Republic, but clever financiers evolved order and system out of the chaotic treasury.

The articles of confederation which had sufficed during the struggle for freedom were inadequate for government in times of peace, so the founders of the Republic met within closed doors and drew up the Constitution.

Not without heart burning and controversy. However, Washington poured oil on the troubled waters of statecraft and was the first to fix his signature to that document.

No better definition of the Constitution has ever been given than Daniel Webster's, who defined it as follows: "It is the people's constitution; the people's government; made for the people, by the people, and answerable to the people."

In 1803 Louisiana became a part of our country, when Jefferson completed the purchase of that province from France. Owing to their ignorance of geography at that time people did not realize that the territory of that province was larger than the thirteen original States. Even Jefferson's detractors were obliged to admit the wisdom of this step, which threw open the passage of the Mississippi, and made that a bonanza for American enterprise.

Restriction on trade was the cause of the Revolution of 1775, and restriction on commerce, enforced by England, brought about the War of 1812. In both encounters America was victorious. The hurriedly built craft of unseasoned wood defeated Great Britain's superb navy.

In 1819 Florida was added to the territory of the United States, through purchase from Spain. Texas followed the needle's course, attracted by the irresistible magnet, and was annexed to the republic. California and New Mexico were also added to our country as the result of the War of 1848 with Mexico.

Slavery was a problem which puzzled the wiseacres of the

republic at an early period. At the close of the eighteenth century it was abolished in Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island. New York and New Jersey followed the example of their sister States in 1799 and 1804.

Jefferson, although a slave owner, wrote in 1787, as follows: "Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever."

Slavery flourished in the South like a deadly upas tree, and brought about a conflict between brothers in 1861. The hydra-headed master of war waged death and destruction for four years, and cost the country a million precious lives.

The period of reconstruction was a trying ordeal for the South. But the breach was closed and the whole country was united in indissoluble bonds, convinced of the truth of the maxim: "United we stand; divided we fall."

Alaska became a territory of the United States in 1867, when purchased from Russia.

Since the War of 1812, several times during this century, war has appeared imminent with England, viz: At the time of the Oregon question, when the Democratic party's rally was: "Fifty-four, forty, or fight!" But concessions on both sides led to an amicable settlement. Then followed the Trent affair in 1861; and there was the Venezuelan "boundary line," in our own day, which brought forth a stirring proclamation from President Cleveland. But the sword has remained sheathed, and we trust that it may never be drawn from its scabbard again, and that peace may be maintained between the two great English speaking peoples, America and the Mother Country. England has carried her flag all over the world, planting the seeds of civilization and progress, and it appears to be America's mission to follow in her footsteps, to bear aloft the torch of freedom and to release alien races from the shackles of oppression.

Our country and Spain were on the verge of warfare more than once. The first difficulty was in 1787, over that bone of contention, the disputed passage down the Mississippi river; then followed the trouble about the purchase of the province

of Louisiana from France, which drew forth a protest from Spain and cessation of diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Spain from 1808 to 1815; followed by the seizure of Spanish forts by General Jackson. But finally an amicable settlement was reached through the cession of Florida to the United States by Spain, on payment of five million dollars, in 1819.

From the beginning of this century Cuban patriots found a home in America and waged a propaganda to free Cuba from Spanish dominion. The subject of the annexation of the Island of Cuba to the United States was brought up in Congress as early as 1847. The Ostend Manifesto was published in 1854, soon after Narciso Lopez's disastrous expedition to free Cuba, when he and fifty Americans were executed. Among those who were shot was Colonel Crittenden. When commanded by his captors to kneel, when they were about to shoot him after a drum-head trial, he proudly exclaimed: "A Kentuckian never kneels except in prayer to his Creator." A proposition to purchase Cuba was made by the United States to Spain in 1858 or 1859, which she proudly refused to consider. The Civil War diverted public attention from Cuba for a number of years, until the disastrous failure of the Virginian expedition in 1873, at which time fifty-three Americans were condemned as filibusters and shot, and American blood dyed Cuban soil in Santiago de Cuba. Their execution came near causing a war between our country and Spain, but finally the breach was closed through diplomatic negotiation, although their death was not forgotten by their countrymen, and served to keep alive the desire to free Cuba from Spanish dominion.

The war cloud grew blacker and blacker, until finally the explosion of the Maine in Havana harbor brought about a climax and the storm burst forth. Like a tropical tempest it soon spent its force, and the sun of freedom shone forth brighter than ever in America, and shed its vivifying rays over her new possessions, the Philippines, and Porto Rico, and Cuba, which entrusted to her guidance. Dewey in Manila; Schley, Sampson and Hobson in Santiago harbor, won im-

perishable renown, and their names will ever remain enshrined in the hearts of all true Americans. Our brave boys in blue were not behind the navy in endurance and bravery and all those noble traits which distinguish true Americans. Shafter, Roosevelt, and other brave commanders; regulars, volunteers and Rough Riders in Santiago, gathered military laurels which will never fade. Miles and other brave men captured Porto Rico after a brief and glorious campaign. Spain was humbled in the dust, all her possessions were freed from Spanish dominion, which had lasted over four centuries in the New World, but at the same time that haughty nation was compelled to admit that her conquerors were both generous and magnanimous, and willing to bind up her wounds with a golden balm.

The battle is won, the victory is ours on this side of the Atlantic, but the fight is still going on in the Pacific, for those strange and alien races do not yet comprehend American liberty, equality and fraternity. Gradually, with a firm yet gentle hand, those alien races should be governed and taught the true meaning of liberty, which is freedom within the law. And they should learn to love the Star Spangled Banner, the flag which stands for liberty, fraternity and equal rights for all.

May the twentieth century inaugurate an era of greatness, peace and prosperity for our beloved land and her new possessions.

MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER.

OCTOBER EVENTS OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

[Written by Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith, Historian of the Santa Ysabel Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of San Jose, California. Read at the historical meeting of October 12, 1899.]

OCTOBER is rich in historical anniversary days of the American Revolution, and so I shall call your attention to some of the events that occurred in this month. There was the battle

of Germantown, October 4, 1777; battle of Stillwater, October 7, 1777; surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, October 17, 1777; execution of Major André, October 2, 1780; and the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. To make it clear I will briefly go over the early events of the war which led up to these battles.

We all know that Virginia and the five New England colonies, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont, were among the first to resent the injustice of the King and Parliament.

As early as 1624 the Virginia Assembly declared that the Governor should not tax the colony until the General Assembly gave authority. Each colony differed in their customs and laws through climatic environment and occupation. New York was Dutch; Pennsylvania, Quaker; Maryland, Catholic; New Jersey, Swedish; Massachusetts, Puritan, and Virginia, Cavalier. But notwithstanding their differences they were one in respecting their rights when Great Britain adopted measures to tax the colonies without representation. South Carolina expressed the feeling of the patriots of all the colonies when she said: "The whole country must be animated with one great soul, and all Americans must resolve to stand by one another, even unto death."

When the crisis came, and war was inevitable, from Virginia to Concord there was but one cry, "We must fight!"

And who is not thrilled, even at this day, to read of Paul Revere rousing the country on his midnight ride, with the cry, "The regulars are coming!" And Patrick Henry in the Virginia Convention urging the colonists to arm, which advice they heeded. And Ethan Allen's raid on Fort Ticonderoga, when he ordered the commander to surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

And when we think of that long war, and of the noble figure who was Commander-in-Chief, and of how many fainted, and alas, fell by the wayside; and of those who fought nobly to the end, and through cold, hunger and poverty were loyal to their country and leader, are we not honored in being Daughters of the American Revolution?

My paper on the January events of the war of the Revolution told that the war was not commenced to overthrow the authority of the King, but simply to obtain constitutional rights. However, the climax came when Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, declared in Congress that "we should be free and independent States." And when, on July the Fourth, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress, the United States became a nation. Then the Americans resolved to continue the war until Great Britain should acknowledge them as an independent people.

The war was now on for either defeat or victory. It seemed as if it must be defeat. Our army was so poorly equipped; some of the men had never handled any weapon, but a pitch fork. But what we lacked in money and implements we made up in spirit and resolution. Nobly were our men upheld by wives, sisters, mothers and daughters.

It was now the third year of the war, and the two events of importance were the capture of Philadelphia by the British, and the defeat of Burgoyne by the Americans. Our army was also greatly strengthened by the addition of the Marquis de Lafayette; Barron De Kalb, a German nobleman, and the two Polish patriots, Kosciusko and Pulaski. The beginning of 1777 found the Americans at Morristown in New Jersey, and at Peekskill on the Hudson. The English desired to control the Hudson River because it would shut off New England; and then, too, it was the most direct road to Canada; and they also longed to seize Philadelphia.

Washington waited in New Jersey until he could learn what General Howe intended to do. As soon as he knew that Howe had crossed the Chesapeake Bay he hastened to the defense of Philadelphia, but was twice defeated. In September at Brandywine, and on October 4th, at Germantown. Not daunted, however, he moved his army to Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill, so as to be able to attack the English should they leave Philadelphia. Here they suffered every hardship, but through all the horrors of that season Washington did not despair. Patiently he upheld the courage of his men, confident of final success.

Schuyler and Gates were in New York, and were gaining some victories over Burgoyne, which gradually led up to the famous battle at Saratoga. Ticonderoga was captured by Burgoyne, and Schuyler fell back to Albany, destroying bridges and blocking up the road as he went on. While Schuyler was waiting for reinforcements Burgoyne sent off two expeditions, one to take Fort Schuyler and one to attack Bennington in Vermont. The first was defeated by Benedict Arnold; and Colonel John Stark, of New Hampshire, and Seth Warner, of Vermont, with farmers in their shirt sleeves, gave the second expedition a warm reception. They fled for their lives, shouting "The woods are full of Yankees." This weakened Burgoyne, and the Americans were strengthened by fresh troops. Burgoyne now crossed by the west bank of the Hudson to push his way through the American lines, but he was checked by Gates. Burgoyne was so hemmed in that he could not advance or retreat. The Americans were at Stillwater. On September 19th Burgoyne, who was anxious to reach Albany, advanced on Gates. Both armies fought desperately, but neither could claim a victory. The eventful 7th of October arrived. Morgan opened fire on our side. Arnold, who had quarreled with Gates and had previously thrown up his command could not remain inactive; but put himself at the head of his old command and led on to victory. Could his life have ended there what a fair page in history would have been his! Burgoyne retreated to Saratoga, and there on October 17th, 1777, surrendered. We took nearly six thousand prisoners and a large quantity of arms. This surrender was the turning point of the Revolution, as it broke up the plans of the British government in regard to the war; it secured for us the open aid of France, and it inspired our army with new hope. Well it may be called one of the decisive battles of the world. Lord Mahon said in regard to this battle: "Even of those great conflicts in which hundreds of thousands have been engaged and tens of thousands have fallen, none has been more fruitful of results than this surrender of thirty-five hundred fighting men at Saratoga. It not merely changed the relations of England and the feelings

of Europe towards these insurgent colonies, but it has modified for all time to come the connection between every colony and every parent State." The following May, France sent her messenger with two treaties, one of good will, and the other of defensive alliance, giving us the help of a French fleet. General Gates was the hero of the hour. He, however, is not a favorite with the historians. Many say he schemed to get Washington's place. Whether that is so or not, effort was made to deprive Washington of the chief command; but happily for our country the effort failed; and thus he was able later on to bring the war to a victorious close.

We are now coming to the dark spot in our Revolution, the treason of Benedict Arnold, which led up to the execution of Major André on October 2, 1780. Before this occurred the British went south, hoping to obtain the aid of the Loyalists there. Savannah and Augusta had already been captured by the British. General Lincoln of the American Army was sent by Washington to drive the British out of Savannah, but was badly defeated on October 9, 1779; and the noble Count Pulaski gave his life for our cause in that siege.

I will not dwell upon the atrocities of Colonel Tarleton, the British officer, to the "rebels," as they were called. Such cruelties are not pleasant to speak of.

These were dark days in the country, for the enemy was ravaging Virginia, the Republic was bankrupt, and then came the treason of Arnold.

When the British left Philadelphia, Arnold was given charge of the city, and by extravagant living he was tempted to use public money for his own purposes. Congress directed Washington to reprimand him, which he did. Whether revenge or mortification led him to betray his country or not we do not know. But Judas like, concealing his purpose, he applied for the command at West Point, which Washington, whose honorable mind could think no evil, gave him. Washington had confidence in him because of his previous bravery as a soldier in our cause.

West Point was the most important post in the country, containing ammunition and stores for the whole army. As

soon as Arnold reached West Point he wrote to Clinton and offered to turn the place, and Washington, too, if he could, over to the English for \$30,000 and the position of brigadier general in the British Army. The offer was accepted, and a young English officer, Major André, was sent to West Point to complete the arrangements. Arnold gave him the plans, and André bidding the traitor farewell (little thinking it was eternal), starts for New York, but is captured near Tarrytown by three patriots, who were out doing small services for our cause. How great this service!

Cannot we who are familiar with the Hudson imagine the scene! André had crossed the Hudson at King's Ferry; had safely passed the American post at Verplank's Point on the evening of the 22d of September; had slept, breakfasted, and now thinking all danger past was no doubt riding leisurely along taking in the early brightness of the day. He is near Tarrytown, and is riding up the hill from Sleepy Hollow. The river is gleaming in the morning sun, the woods are talking on the beauty of autumnal tints; no scene could be fairer. The pity of it all that one so young with life before him should be engaged in such a plot! His days are numbered when three patriots accost him and demand his business. All is lost when they ask him to dismount and search him. Nothing is found until his boots are taken off, when the plans of the fortifications of West Point are discovered. He offers bribes, but our patriots are loyal, and he is arrested as a spy. Unfortunately the officer into whose custody he was placed gave him an opportunity to write to Arnold, who escaped into the British lines. Far better had he met the fate of André, for he was despised even by the British. His wife his only friend, can we wonder that from his family crest he erased the word "Glory," which was its motto, and put in its place the single word "Despair." Does history show us a baser man? André was tried by court martial, and was found guilty by his own confession. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 2d of October, 1780. There was much sympathy felt for him, but Washington could not do otherwise than have him hanged. He deserved his fate, for had not our own Nathan Hale met

with a similar one, and yet Nathan Hale sacrificed himself for his country; and André was the tool of an American traitor, with whom he had secretly been corresponding for two months. It is not generally known, I believe, that Washington sought out those patriots and rewarded them. Thus closes that dark chapter in our history. André was buried near the spot where he had been arrested, although later his body was taken to England. Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow have been immortalized by the pen of Irving.

The war continued. There was still another year before we came to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. Clinton desired to subdue Virginia so he sent an expedition from New York to Virginia in January, 1781. This expedition was led by the traitor Arnold. Cornwallis joined the British forces at Virginia and stationed himself at Yorktown. His army numbered eight thousand men. Washington, who was at Peekskill on the Hudson, had word that a large French force was on its way to the Chesapeake to cut off the British in Virginia from any assistance. This was the chance he desired. Concealing his purpose by pretending that he was going to attack New York so as to confuse Clinton, he went rapidly south, hoping to capture Cornwallis before Clinton could hear of it and send relief to Yorktown. Clinton was fooled and did not know of Washington's move until too late to have the British fleet he sent do any good.

Before Washington arrived at Yorktown Lafayette had been reinforced with soldiers from the French fleet and Washington had also French soldiers brought from France by General De Rochambeau. With his army Washington began the siege of Yorktown on the 30th of September, 1781. For three weeks Cornwallis fought desperately, but it was no use, the line could not be broken, as on the ocean stood the French fleet under Admiral De Grasse, and Washington on the land. On October 19, 1781, Cornwallis laid down his arms, and surrendered to Washington. It was just four years since the surrender of Burgoyne, and on the 19th the British, with colors cased, marched out between the lines of the American and

French soldiers. They moved with slow and measured steps to the sound of muffled drums.

Washington and his generals showed consideration in every way to the defeated army. This ended the War of the Revolution, although the treaty of peace was not signed until 1783.

The country was full of joy. Congress went to church and gave thanks. Philadelphia was illuminated, and all honor was paid to Washington and his generals.

And now a word of praise for Lafayette and the French soldiers that so cordially helped us. The cry of the oppressed reached their ears, and not in vain. All honor to the Daughters who have contributed to the fund for Lafayette's monument. He was worthy to be loved by Washington and the Americans.

And how truly Franklin spoke when he said that Washington would live in the ages as the Father of His Country. The more the searchlight of history is thrown upon him the clearer he shines as patriot, President and statesman. Few could have surmounted such difficulties. His army was small and poorly provided for. It must have seemed to the world that he would give up the unequal warfare, but no, he bravely went on to the end and when he laid down his sword of conquest the homage of the nations was his. We can say with pride that of all the great men our country has produced he stands first. And of those patriots who fought under him can be said that they were worthy to be led by Washington, and their descendants to-day can rejoice that "they fought like brave men, long and well for God and their native land."

And through all time the thanks of their country will be theirs.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

RECEPTION BY SWE-KAT-SI CHAPTER.—Thursday, October 5, 1899, was an ideal day for the unveiling of Fort La Presentation monument and the attendant exercises. The ceremonies of Thursday will ever live in the memories of those who witnessed them and who listened with attention to the thoughtful and scholarly addresses. Such an occasion cannot fail to instill in the heart of every true American deeper patriotic sentiments and a greater love for country. It was 1.45 Thursday afternoon when a procession composed of the Grand Army of the Republic Post, Fortieth Separate Company, members of Swe-kat-si Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with visiting delegates of other Chapters and several hundred citizens, headed by the City Band, marched to the site of the monument. Nearly 5,000 people were crowded into the space about the monument. Seats in a hollow square around the base had been reserved for members of Ransom Post, Fortieth Separate Company, the City Band and representatives of the press. On an elevated platform on the north side of the square were seated the members of the Swe-kat-si Chapter, the city clergy, city officials, which included Mayor Hall, members of the Common Council, Board of Education and Board of Public Works. The stage was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and the national colors were displayed everywhere. Dr. Fred Van-Dusen acted as president of the day.

The exercises were opened with a selection by the City Band. Rev. L. Merrill Miller, D. D., offered prayer, which was followed by the singing of "America." As the words of the national anthem arose in the great chorus of hundreds of voices, Miss Mary Hall released the flag which enveloped the



This Monument marks the site of Fort La Presentation, erected in 1719 by Abbe Francois Picquet for the protection of his missions among the Indians of the Five Nations.

inscription tablet on the shaft, and as the Stars and Stripes fluttered to the ground there was a moment of silence, followed by applause.

Dr. VanDusen, in a few well chosen and pleasing remarks, introduced the first speaker, Alric R. Heriman.

From a five-column newspaper report we select enough to show the beautiful work accomplished by the members of the Swe-kat-si Chapter. We have not space for Mr. Heriman's address, full of interesting historical incidents that have crowned the years of this locality and of the others that followed, but give the Regent's happy speech when making the formal presentation to the city of Ogdensburg:

Mr. Chairman, Daughters of the American Revolution, Officials of the City of Ogdensburg, Ladies and Gentlemen: In the name of Swe-kat-si Chapter I extend greetings to all. We welcome the Daughters from sister Chapters who are with us to-day; we welcome the many friends, whose presence shows the interest felt in the work undertaken by Swe-kat-si Chapter during the past year. The material aid which many of you have given us, the words of commendation so often spoken, have been most sincerely appreciated. We have before publicly acknowledged that appreciation, but permit me once again to express the thanks of the Chapter to all whose kindly aid has rendered it possible for us to bring our undertaking to a successful termination. One of the avowed objects of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to preserve and mark all historic spots connected with the early history of the Republic; by this means to inculcate patriotism and to engender a true spirit of Americanism.

Therefore, it is eminently fitting that Swe-kat-si Chapter should endeavor to preserve to future generations the knowledge of where once stood this old fort—one of the last to be relinquished by Great Britain to the American Government and where was erected the first building where now stands the fair city of Ogdensburg.

We have read many times the romantic story of the past—how the Sulpician Abbe, Francois Picquet, one of the most gifted men of his day, with heart and soul fired with zeal, not only for his church, but for his king and France, seeing the many advantages of the position, located here at the mouth of La Presentation (now the Oswegatchie) River, and the fort bearing in history the name of the river, and began his mission among the Indians of the Five Nations.

From this spot, upon which we now stand, under the influence of that master mind, radiated many of the powerful schemes of the French against the English. We have heard how, in the changes and

vicissitudes of war, in turn there floated over this place the flags of three nations. From the time of the erection of Fort La Presentation in 1749 until 1760 it was under protection of the flag so dear to its founder, Abbe Picquet, the flag of his dearly loved France. Then in the fortunes of war the lillies of France gave place to the flag of Great Britain, which floated over it for thirty-six years, thirty-six years fraught with great results to his land. During the latter part of this time was fought the American Revolution. During this time fought, suffered—yes, and died for their country—those ancestors whose memories we, Daughters of the American Revolution, are so proud to honor.

At the close of the Revolution the Forts upon the frontier were to be relinquished by the British, but delay followed delay until, at last, under the provisions of the Jay Treaty, the boundary was definitely settled, and Fort La Presentation, not the scene of important events during the war—having been held as a vantage ground for protecting movements upon the river—was one of the last to be evacuated.

Thus in 1796 was the British flag taken down to be replaced by the Stars and Stripes—the proud emblem which to-day can be seen in every hamlet and upon every hill top in this glorious land of ours reaching from ocean to ocean, and whose protecting folds has ever brought security and good government to us, and will bring the same to the Queen of the Antilles, and her sister island in the South, and to the isles of the sea in the far West. With the ever advancing civilization of the world, with the love which must ever remain in the hearts of the English speaking people for each other, do we to-day lovingly place the American and British flag together and twine in the folds the symbol of the Republic of France.

During the past year I have had the great honor of being the Regent of Swe-kat-si Chapter. The office has brought with it many duties and responsibilities connected with the work we have undertaken. It has also brought many pleasures—the greatest of which is realized to-day when, in the name of Swe-kat-si Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I can, through his honor, the Mayor, present to the city of Ogdensburg this monument bearing upon it the inscription which, in a few brief lines, relates so clearly the history of the place—that he who runs may read.

"This monument marks the site of Fort La Presentation, erected in 1749 by Abbe Francois Picquet, for the protection of his Mission among the Indians of the Five Nations.

"Occupied by the British in 1760, evacuated by them in 1796 under the provisions of the Jay Treaty.

"It was the first building where now stands the city of Ogdensburg."

In acceptance in behalf of the city, Mayor Hall said in part:

To the Regent of Swe-kât-si Chapter, Members of the Chapter, Ladies and Gentlemen: The present occasion is one of particular privilege. It is seldom that a man as executive of a city is called to receive from the hands of so honorable and distinguished a society as the Ogdensburg branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution such a beautiful and appropriate memorial as the one which rises before us. It commemorates the foundation of the first building in what is now the prosperous and progressive city of Ogdensburg. In the name of the citizens of this city, of the Common Council and myself, I thank you. This beautiful monument which has been erected to stand through the coming centuries will not only be an ever reminder of Father Picquet and his good works, but it will perpetuate the name of Swe-kat-si Chapter. I trust that all who follow me in executive capacity shall care for the preservation of this shaft with the same pride which we now feel toward it."

Among those from out-of-town Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution who were in attendance were: Miss Flora S. Peck, Regent LeRay de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown; Mrs. George S. Hooker, Chaplain, Watertown; Mrs. William W. Conde, Treasurer, Watertown; Mrs. Delaney Armstrong, Registrar, Watertown; Mrs. Ralph Smith, Historian, Watertown; Mrs. Norman Styles, ex-Regent of the Watertown Chapter; Mrs. Harriet Fairbanks, Watertown; Mrs. G. S. Conger, Mrs. Everett Peck, Mrs. G. N. Henderson, Miss Parker, Gouverneur Morris Chapter, of Gouverneur; Mrs. Ella M. Conant, ex-Regent of Camden Chapter; Mrs. Isaac L. Hunt, Mrs. Pratt, Adams; Mrs. F. J. Hyde, Massena.

^ Raised on a standard and displayed in full view of the vast audience, Thursday afternoon, was an interesting and valuable relic in the form of the original flag of the Five Nations. The flag is of silk, heavily embroidered with various religious emblems, among them a garland, symbolic of the union between the French and Indian nations. The banner was blessed at Fort La Presentation, May 29, 1752, by Rt. Rev. Henri M. Pontbriand, D. D., Bishop of Quebec. It was carried by the Indians from that date in all their expeditions until 1759. Beneath this banner, blessed by religion, the Indians went

fearlessly to battle. They carried it in the capture of Fort Necessite, of Fort William Henry, at the battles of Monongahela, in the capture of Fort Lydius and Corlar, and finally in the capture of Fort Oswego. It was again found on the Plains of Abraham, and was to be folded only when there were no more victories to gain. It was loaned for yesterday's celebration to Bishop Gabriels by Rev. Father Daniel, of Notre Dame, Montreal.

A reception was held at the town hall Thursday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock by Swe-kat-si Chapter. About two hundred guests were present. Mrs. William H. Daniels, Mrs. James R. Bill, Miss Harriet L. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Charles Dillingham, Mrs. George B. Shepherd and Mrs. Henry C. Deane received. The large hall was beautifully decorated and elaborately furnished. Conspicuous in the decorations was the national flag, which was draped everywhere. There were many palms and flowers. The floor was strewn with rugs and the room arranged with tables, chairs, divans, pictures, etc. The punch bowl was on the landing at the entrance and was presided over by young ladies. Supper was served in the corridor of the opera house. It was an exceedingly pleasant social event and a fitting end to the observances of the day. The opera house orchestra discoursed music throughout the evening.

WONDERFUL GAVEL.—Immediately after the formal opening of the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Lancaster, Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Chairman of the Gavel Committee, asked for a question of privilege and read her report. The gavel which she presented is to be used in the State Conferences and is composed of pieces of wood and silver as follows: From Miss Lillian M. Evans, Regent of Witness Tree Chapter, a piece of the Witness Tree; a silver spoon which was the property of Hon. Amos Slaymaker, a member of the Continental Congress from the Lancaster District; from Mrs. James M. Munyon, Regent of the Merion Chapter, a piece of wood from the floor of the Merion meeting house, the oldest church in Pennsylvania, built in 1695; from the Merion Chapter, a piece of the original stairway of Car-

penter's Hall, Philadelphia; from Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, of Merion Chapter, a piece of wood from the ramparts of Valley Forge; from Mrs. Joseph Philip Mickley, Registrar of the Liberty Bell Chapter, the following: A piece from the Treaty Elm, under which Penn signed the treaty with the Indians; a piece from the first ship that carried the American flag, "The Ranger," commanded by Paul Jones; a piece from the Charter Oak, Connecticut; a piece from Fort Duquesne, Pennsylvania, built in 1754; a piece from Thomas Jefferson's house, where he wrote the Declaration of Independence, Philadelphia; a piece from Independence Hall floor; a piece from William Penn's malt house at Pennsbu'rg, Pennsylvania, built in 1684; a piece taken from the house of John Jacob Mickley, of Mickleys, Whitehall township, built in 1764; also a piece of wood from the house belonging to the Chairman's great-great-grandfather, a Revolutionist. The report was signed by Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Chairman; Mrs. James M. Munyon and Miss Lillian M. Evans.

The gavel was presented to the State Regent, who accepted it in a few words on behalf of the delegates.

Following the acceptance of the gavel, Miss Lillian M. Evans, of Witness Tree Chapter, read a short history of the Witness Tree.

Miss Mickley did the greater part of the work of collecting and assembling this wonderful gavel, which was a task of no small dimensions.

KANSAS STATE CONFERENCE.—Tuesday was a delightful day for all in attendance at the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was held at the home of Mrs. Eugene Ware, in Topeka, Kansas, beginning early in the morning and lasting until late at night. The first half hour of the morning was devoted to the business of the Topeka Chapter, which elected its officers for the year. Mrs. A. H. Horton was made Regent; Mrs. A. T. Daniel, Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. A. Johnston, Secretary; Mrs. F. M. Kimball, Treasurer; Mrs. N. F. Handy, Historian, and Miss L. B. Mattoon, Registrar.

The out-of-town delegates, from the three other Chapters in the State—Ottawa, Lawrence and Wichita—did not arrive till 10 o'clock. Mrs. Katherine Lewis, of Wichita, was re-elected State Regent, and reports were read from each Chapter.

A committee was appointed, consisting of the Regents of the four Chapters and the State Regent, to petition the Legislature for an appropriation with which to improve and keep in order one of the important historical spots in Kansas, namely, Pawnee village, in Republic County, near White Rock, where the American flag was first unfurled in Kansas.

Another committee, composed of Mrs. C. S. Baker and Mrs. N. F. Handy, was appointed to draft resolutions of condolence to be tendered Dr. Harriet Adams and Miss Zu Adams on the death of their father, Judge Adams.

Luncheon was served at noon and a social hour intervened before the afternoon program, which opened with a piano solo by Mrs. C. S. Gleed. Mrs. George D. Hale, ex-Regent of the Topeka Chapter, delivered the address of welcome, and Mrs. Lewis, of Wichita, responded in place of Mrs. C. M. Barnes, State Regent, of Oklahoma, who was unable to be present.

Papers were read as follows: "What Are We Doing?" by Mrs. Lewis; "The History of Our Flag," by Mrs. M. M. Miller; "The Dames of the Revolution," by Mrs. A. H. Horton; "The Restoration of Mount Vernon," by Mrs. M. L. Ward, Regent of the General Edward Hand Chapter, of Ottawa.

Mrs. M. E. Haskell, Regent of the Betty Washington Chapter at Lawrence, extended an invitation to the members of the Topeka Chapter to go to Lawrence next October as guests of that Chapter.

The "play time" of the conference came in the evening, when at least two hundred guests thronged Mrs. Ware's home, and it was a distinguished company, including the members of the Topeka Chapter, the visiting delegates and others from out of town who came especially to attend, and the Sons of the American Revolution and their friends.

The decorations consisted chiefly of American flags and American beauty roses.

I ALGONQUIN CHAPTER, of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, was organized May 25, 1898, on the anniversary of the massacre of Fort St. Joseph. At a meeting held previous to its organization, Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards, the State Regent, was present and gave an interesting and valuable talk upon the object and work of the National Society, as well as that of local Chapters. Miss Stella S. Winchester was appointed Regent, and through her untiring and enthusiastic efforts the "Twin City Chapter" was organized with nineteen charter members. Mrs. Winchester appointed the following officers: Vice-Regent, (Mrs.) Helen S. Fyfi, St. Joseph; Recording Secretary, Miss Sophronia Whitehead, Benton Harbor; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Cora B. King, St. Joseph; Registrar, (Mrs.) Florence Bailey, Benton Harbor; Treasurer, (Mrs.) Grace V. Canavan, St. Joseph; Historian, (Mrs.) Bell C. Smith, St. Joseph. At its first regular meeting the name, "Algonquin," was chosen because of the numerous Indian tribe which occupied or held the greater portion of the land in this vicinity. The Chapter has made an earnest endeavor to further its high aims. Through its various open meetings, patriotic spirit has been quickened in young and old and a livelier interest created in this locality made sacred and memorable by the early missionaries and explorers. An anniversary meeting (May 25, 1899,) was held on the lawn at the home of the Registrar (Mrs. Bailey). The day was an ideal one and the scene upon the lawn most picturesque, with "Old Glory" everywhere conspicuous and inspiring. Two prizes were awarded to the High School pupils of the "Twin Cities" for the best essay on "The American Revolution." A school-mate paid a touching tribute to Miss Reubena H. Walworth, who sacrificed her young life in the Cuban War. At the close of the short program a social hour was enjoyed and a Maryland luncheon served. The Algonquin is the only Chapter in Southwestern Michigan and has grown from a membership of nineteen to thirty-three in little more than a year. The Chapter contemplates publishing, in the near future, a pamphlet containing its by-laws and a brief history of this locality in an early day when Allonez Marquetti, La Salle and Tonti navi-

gated Lake Michigan and the St. Joseph River and established at this point a mission and a fort.—BELL C. SMITH, *Historian*.

MARY BALL CHAPTER (Tacoma, Washington).—In this new Western State, far from all revolutionary associations, there are not many historic places to mark, nor persons to commemorate. But the same patriotic spirit that animates the Eastern Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution lives and burns in Mary Ball Chapter, as shown in the completion of a work they have been engaged in for the last two years, a memorial fountain to Narcissa Prentice Whitman, perhaps the only historic woman of our State. As the story of her life will appear in the AMERICAN MONTHLY we will briefly sketch the work done. In the center of beautiful Tacoma is Wright Park, a memorial of the public spirit of the late C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia. Here the children play all summer and fall, and on the many bright days of winter. The park commissioners had long desired to place a fountain here for their use, but so many necessary improvements were needed that no funds were available. Here seemed to be the opportunity for the Chapter to place their work, as Mrs. Whitman's life work was for children. The schools of Tacoma, both public and private, were called on for contributions, which were refused by none. Very near the city is the Government School for Indians, the Puyallup Indian School, and by invitation of Mrs. Lida W. Quinby, Vice-President National Woman's Indian Association, Washington, and who also holds the Government appointment of Field Matron of the State, and an interested worker of our Chapter, I spent the day at this school. The chapel was decorated with flags and the pupils assembled to listen to a patriotic address I had been asked to give and I also extended an invitation to take part in the dedicatory services of the fountain. It was an unique experience, giving such an invitation to a race whose forefathers had massacred the person commemorated. The school was represented by a band of twenty pieces, all native Indians, except the leader, Mr. Philips, Assistant Superintendent of the school. So many donations of service were given

that it is difficult to tell the exact cost, but it was nearly \$400. The largest individual donation was \$20, the smallest ten cents. The fountain was ordered from J. L. Mott, of New York. It is of iron, beautifully bronzed, the base of conventional design, the water within imminent reach of the children, the whole surmounted by a graceful water-nymph. The two tablets are of brass, one inscribed as follows: "Erected under the auspices of the Mary Ball Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a memorial to Narcissa Prentice Whitman, a pioneer teacher, a Christian martyr, massacred by the Indians at Waūlatpu, Washington, November 29, 1847. Her last prayer was for the children whom she had taught and loved." On the opposite side is the other tablet, with these words: "Erected A. D. 1899, by contributions from the school children, citizens, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution and Park Commissioners of Tacoma."

The exercises took place October 28, 1899. The band stand in the park was gracefully and profusely decorated with flags and bunting by Mrs. O. G. Ellis and Mrs. Mary S. Temple, and the fountain veiled with a large flag, arranged in artistic folds by Mrs. J. E. Noel and Mrs. Harrison G. Foster. Upon the platform were representations from all the schools. The Mayor of the city, with Councilmen, members of the Park Commission and wives, a delegation from Rainier Chapter, Seattle, who brought as their guest Mrs. John Boyer, of Walla Walla, whose brother gave the land on which Whitman College now stands; Mr. Ellis, whose father was associated with Mr. Whitman in his work, and many of the older citizens. The program began at the band stand as follows: Music, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," Puyallup Indian School Band; invocation, Rev. S. M. Freeland; introductory address, Mrs. C. W. Griggs, State Regent, who, being detained by illness in the family, sent her address, which was as follows:

"The Society called the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, about nine years ago, with less than a thousand mem-

bers. It now has nearly thirty thousand members. Its insignia is a wheel and distaff; its motto, 'Home and Country.' It teaches patriotism by the erection of monuments in historic places, by the preservation of historical records, by the observance of patriotic anniversaries, and by encouraging and honoring institutions of learning. In memory of the only historic woman of our State, this fountain is erected for the comfort and enjoyment of the children who will play in this park. Fortunately we have among us one who remembers this historic woman, and to him we turn for a sketch of Narcissa Prentice Whitman.

Mr. Edwin Eells then gave the sketch, printed elsewhere. The High School of Tacoma was represented by Miss Joy Massey, who recited "Whitman's Heroic Ride" in a most thrilling manner. The program at the stand closed with "America," led by the Indian Band, and sung with great spirit by the school children and the entire audience.

At the draped fountain stood Miss Jacqueline Noel, Secretary of the Mary Lampler Society, Children of the American Revolution, and Master Hart Gibson Foster, grandson of our Senator and son of the President of Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, of this city. These two did the honors of the occasion and lifted the flag, to the immense delight of the many children who had thronged around, what from that hour they call their fountain. The bright sunshine and enthusiastic crowd, amid the brilliant autumnal foliage of the park made a beautiful picture which will long be remembered by all present. The presentation speech was made by the chairman of the fountain committee, as follows:

"General Bradley and Gentlemen of the Park Commission:
It is my pleasant duty and privilege to present to you to-day this fountain, the result of two years' work of Mary Ball Chapter. It has been said that the memorials a city erects are a fair criterion of that city's standard of what it most values. Our beautiful young Tacoma can well stand that test. Its memorials are the Fannie Paddock Hospital, the Annie Wright Seminary, the beautiful stone Chapel of St. Luke's,

and this memorial fountain. It is a fact worthy of mention here, that all these commemorate the work, or the worth of women. In the name of the Chapter I thank you for the generous contributions given and the unfailing courtesy and kindness with which you have aided us in this work."

General Luther P. Bradley, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and also representing the Park Commissioners, responded eloquently, thanking the Chapter for the gift and charging the children to care for it. Mrs. Dunbar, a visiting Daughter of the American Revolution, recited, in a very impressive manner, the Mission Hymn to the United States, closing with the last verse—a beautiful prayer, to which the "Amen" was chanted by many others. Five hundred copies of the program had been printed in blue and white, the Chapter colors, and were distributed by Miss Wheeler, who also acted as treasurer of the fountain committee in a most satisfactory manner. The exercises were presided over by Mrs. H. M. Thorn, as the Regent, who was also chairman of the entertainment committee, and with the Secretary, Mrs. Mary Shelby Stallcup, entertained the visitors at luncheon with true southern hospitality. The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Frank Allyn, at the close of the exercises, threw open her home adjoining the park, where a reception and musicale was held, a fitting finale to a most enjoyable day.

Whitman College, at Walla Walla, and a handsome stone monument, will ever tell of the patriotism and unselfish work of Marcus Whitman, and the ever flowing water of the memorial fountain in Tacoma will keep in remembrance the equally heroic and loving work of his wife.—JANE CLARKE HARVEY.

ST. PAUL CHAPTER.—A special meeting of the St. Paul Chapter, delightful both intellectually and socially, was held on the afternoon of September 20th in the parlor of the Aberdeen, which was brilliant with flags, flowers and brightly-gowned women. After the usual opening exercises and a cordial welcome to our guests by our Regent, Mrs. Beals, the Chapter listened to a valuable paper by Mrs. J. F. Wade,

wife of General Wade of the United States Army, now in command of the military department of Dakota, on the topic, "The Regular Army." Mrs. Wade presented many interesting facts pertaining to the regular army, tracing it from its inception, when, at Washington's request, ten companies of riflemen—six from Pennsylvania, two from Virginia and two from Maryland—were called out by Congress, who should serve three years, or until the close of the war. She spoke of the skill of these woodsmen with the then new weapon, the rifle, as contrasted with the inaccurate and unreliable smooth bore musket of the Continentals and British troops, of the difficulty of obtaining a large body of troops who would enlist for three years; of the consequent melting of Washington's army and its recruiting with infinite pains and expense; of the hardships of these first troops—cold, hunger, insufficient clothing and small remuneration; of their obstinate resistance to English tyranny nevertheless and their final triumph in face of an apparently overwhelming foe. At the close of the Revolutionary War the army was reduced to eighty men. These were retained for the garrison at West Point, which was selected as a military post in 1778, afterwards purchased by the Government as a permanent post and finally made the seat of the West Point Military Academy.

After some interesting details concerning the mode of life and duties of the cadet and enlisted soldier, Mrs. Wade, apropos of that much criticised institution, the canteen, said: "The opposition to it is from a temperance standpoint. Now I abhor drunkenness as much as any one, but I believe the canteen has helped to do away with drunkenness in the army. It is true that beer is sold there, but no man is allowed to buy enough to make him drunk. I presume that no one will deny that the men in the army who do not drink beer are in a very small minority. Now the argument in defense of the sale of beer in the canteen is that a moderate consumption of beer is not injurious, and that if men will have beer they had better buy it where nothing stronger is sold. The canteen is always under the supervision of an officer, and disorderly conduct is not allowed. It is not a government institution and belongs

to no department. It is in fact a club for the enlisted men to which, at garrisons remote from towns, a store is added in which are kept for sale such articles as are desired by the men, at a very narrow margin of profit. The canteen has a lunch room; a reading room, where four or five daily papers, the best weekly and illustrated papers and many of the magazines are always accessible, and an amusement room where all kinds of games can be played, fitted with pool tables, though gambling is not allowed. The profits, after the running expenses of the canteen are paid, revert to the soldiers, swell the mess fund, buy the uniforms, bats and balls for the base ball teams, and in many other ways add to their comfort and pleasure. You see that it is a clear case of eating the cake and still having it. The almost unanimous testimony of army officers is that the canteen is a benefit rather than a detriment to a garrison."

Respecting army homes, Mrs. Wade says: "Garrison homes are always comfortable, generally attractive and often elegant, and army hospitality has become a proverb. After an experience of more than twenty-five years I am inclined to declare that the prevailing habit in garrisons is genial good fellowship, and a pronounced desire to have a good time. It is a paradise for girls and even grandmothers are not entirely pushed to one side. All the accessories are there—golf, tennis, croquet, horse-back parties, dinners, hops, Germans, private theatricals and the ever-present card party, and I must not omit the two fascinating military functions of each day, guard-mounting and dress parade. But alas, deserted and forlorn posts testify that those charming garrison days are of the past, and as we contemplate Cuba, Porto Rico and far Manila, we say sadly to each other, will those pleasant times ever return? It was indeed a jolly life. But in spite of that it is quite true that the regular army has no real holidays. In garrison from year's end to year's end, the bugle sounds the same calls at the same hours. Nothing is allowed to interfere with prompt attention to duty, and routine remains unbroken. By this means, whatever emergency arises, it finds our troops alert, ready to march out, fit for duty, whether to protect life

and property in the great cities from mob rule, to repel marauding bands on our long Mexican frontier, or follow the wily Indian through the mountains of the far West."

The speaker closed with a glowing tribute not only to the superb work accomplished by the regular army in our war with Spain, but to the patriotism and valor of that vast throng of untrained soldiers who pressed forward in defense of liberty and right.

Succeeding this address, an interesting paper on "Patriotism up to Date," was read by Dr. Helen W. Bissell, who served as army nurse at the Leiter United States General Hospital at Chickamauga during the Spanish War, being selected for the Government by the St. Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she is a member. She brought before us the soldier as she saw him; his bravery, which consists in action, not sentiment; his trials; his faithful performance of humdrum duties, and his loyal and patriotic devotion to his country. She extolled especially the Ninth and Tenth colored infantry, who pressed close behind Roosevelt and the Rough Riders, sustaining and preventing them from being cut to pieces in their renowned rush up San Juan hill—these negroes fighting with the bravery and skill of the Rough Riders themselves. She told us of the soldier's patient and uncomplaining endurance under intense suffering, and gave some glimpses of his religious life. Late one evening Dr. Bissell read to a patient under her charge, who was desperately ill and depressed, a letter which proved to be, not from mother or comrade, but from his Sunday-school teacher, and the fact developed that this soldier boy was an ardent member of the Epworth League. "The darkness relieved only by a flickering candle, together with the intense listening of the suffering and dying men in the surrounding beds to the beautiful words that were almost a prayer, made the few moments seem more like those of a solemn service than the reading of the words of a friend."

Dr. Bissell lauded the devoted work of the trained nurses at the front. "In all my experience I never knew one to

flinch from any duty on account of the danger incurred; in fact the greater the peril, the larger the number of volunteers." She gave great honor to the young signal service man, who must advance to the firing line with his battery, coolly sit still, a choice target for the enemy, and click, click his messages so accurately that there is no chance for mistakes; and to the patriotism of the boys of our own Thirteenth Minnesota in Manila, who were divided into groups for the difficult and dangerous work of protecting the railroads and bridges, where the attacks were made in the night again and again to the thorough exhaustion and almost despair of our men.

During the afternoon we were favored by excellent and appropriate music furnished by local talent. Refreshments were served at the close of the exercises and all tarried for a social hour.—FRANCES G. BATCHELDER, *Historian*.

GANSEVOORT CHAPTER.—Since last April Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, New York, has been rejoicing in the possession of a Real Daughter, Mrs. Alfred B. Street, widow of America's poet of nature. A special meeting was held at that time in the home of the Regent, Mrs. Samuel L. Munson, in order to welcome Mrs. Street to the Chapter. About fifty members assembled and after disposing of the minutes of the previous meeting, an exceedingly entertaining paper was read by Mrs. William A. Wallace on "The Weed Ancestry." A poem, entitled "The Sacred Flame," written by Mrs. Street's husband, was then read by Miss McEwan, and a song, "Old Thirteen," also from Mr. Street's pen, was sung by Mrs. Bartlett Hydorn. A selection, "The Carrigon Village," was given by Mrs. Jenison, after which Mr. Bendall rendered a violin solo. Then followed the presentation of the spoon by the Regent, who made a short address, as follows:

"The Gansevoort Chapter meets to-day under very unusual and felicitous circumstances. Of the men of '76, our ancestors, through whose patriotism and valor we obtain our right to style ourselves Daughters of the American Revolution, not one remains with us.

Their bones are dust,
 Their good swords rust,
 Their souls are with the saints, we trust.

Although these gallant men who builded even better than they knew have all long since passed to their reward; although it is one hundred and twenty-four years since Bunker Hill and one hundred and sixteen years since England acknowledge the independence of the Old Thirteen, it is a remarkable fact that some of their immediate descendants are still with us. This Chapter is proud of the fact that we in our membership form a living chain, binding together the men who at Lexington 'fired the shot heard round the world,' and the men who at San Juan and El Caney fought and died for oppressed and suffering humanity.

It is an additional gratification to us that our Real Daughter, besides her own personal graces and accomplishments, was the wife of one of the greatest poets of America in the nineteenth century, Alfred B. Street.

Mrs. Street, it is my duty and also my very great pleasure, as Regent of this Chapter, and on behalf of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, to present you with this spoon which has been suitably engraved. As the metal of which it is composed is esteemed the most valuable, so its bestowal upon you constitutes the highest honor within the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We ask you to accept with it the assurance of our sincere regard, and we trust that the Lord will spare you yet many years to witness the growth and prosperity of this mighty Republic which your father helped to establish, and also to receive the acknowledgment of the respect and affection with which our most distinguished member will ever be regarded by her sisters of the Gansevoort Chapter."

Mrs. Street in a few words then acknowledged the honor done her and the meeting closed with a social half hour over the tea cups.

Mrs. Street comes from Puritan and patriotic stock, her grandfather, Benjamin Weed, Jr., and her father, Smith Weed, both having served in the Revolution. Smith Weed was for three years a soldier and issuing commissary in the Connecticut Line, serving under Colonel Gould and Captain Brown.

He made application for pension on August 29, 1832, at which time he was seventy-seven years of age and residing in Albany. He left his pension money for the use of the Government after his death. He was wounded in the skirmish at Danbury, Connecticut, when that place was burned and pillaged by the British General Tryon, and was with difficulty removed from the field. He carried the bullet in his body through life. After recovery from his wound he served as commissary in Colonel Waterbury's command.

Sergeant Benjamin Weed, Jr., the grandfather of Mrs. Street, was in the service, and as the records show, taken prisoner by the British when he was eighty-one years old. Truly there were patriots in those days.

SANTA YSABEL CHAPTER.—The record of the Santa Ysabel Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of San José, California, begins with the 12th of November, 1896, when through the efforts of the then State Regent, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Samuel Franklin Leib, and Mrs. Pedro Merlin Lusson, a first meeting for organization was held at the residence of Mrs. Leib. Previous to this, however, an informal meeting had been called, presided over by Mrs. Maddox, when the Chapter name was suggested. This name was considered appropriate because here in this Santa Clara Valley we are surrounded by the range of mountains called by the Spanish settlers Santa Ysabel. It is thought probable that the Spaniards arrived in the valley on Saint Isabel's day, and so in honor of the Queen Isabel, who was named for that saint, they called the range Santa Ysabel. It was but right that they should remember her. Had it not been for her interest and financial aid Columbus would have given up in despair the effort to discover land on the Western Hemisphere and our American history begins from the discovery of America by Columbus. It seems but fitting that I should remind you that to-day is the 12th of October and so is the anniversary of the discovery of America, as it was on the 12th of October, 1492, that Columbus first saw land.

[Columbus sighted land the 11th of October and landed the 12th of October.—ED.]

The name of these mountains is now known as the coast range, and the highest peak is called Mt. Hamilton, which is the site of the famous observatory presented by James Lick to his adopted State. He is buried in the base of the great pier. Could a man desire a greater or more lasting monument or a more beautiful spot for his last resting place? The observatory stands upon the summit, and below is this fair valley. What grandeur and power rest on the mountains? Surely no name for our Chapter could have been more appropriate, surrounded as we are by these everlasting hills, so beautifully named by the early Spaniards here. And although the name does not commemorate any hero of the Revolution, still it is but right that on this western shore, "where the course of empire is taking its way," we should perpetuate these mountains we love, and resolve to be loyal Daughters of the American Revolution, even if the name of our Chapter is Spanish and not American. Indeed, we owe those Spanish settlers thanks for opening up this beautiful valley, and these noble hills we all love. At the informal meeting the names of the officers for the new Chapter were suggested and at the formal meeting of organization, after the meeting was called to order the name of the Chapter was voted upon and unanimously accepted. Then the officers were voted for and elected, and so with fifteen charter members the Chapter was born, and has been growing ever since. Nine members have been added since then, and a number will enter as soon as their papers have been verified.

Mrs. Leib has been our Regent and has done much for the Chapter in all our social affairs, as her home is always open to us. We have had many delightful social and historical meetings the past year.

Washington's birthday was fittingly celebrated at the charming home of Mrs. Paul Page Austin. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presenting to each Daughter by Mrs. Austin of a photograph of some view of Mt. Vernon.

In April, before parting for our summer vacation, Mrs. Kittredge gave a large reception to the Daughters. Spring-

time and roses were with us, and the beauty of the day added charm to a delightful afternoon.

As a Chapter we are particularly rich in possessing a most precious historical gavel. It was presented to our Chapter by Mrs. Charles Harrison, of Philadelphia; and is made from a piece of the beam of Independence Hall, under which the Declaration of Independence was read. It has been banded with silver and engraved.

We also have a beautiful flag presented by our Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ballou, to our Regent. The Daughters assisted in sewing on the stars one afternoon when they were invited to a charming informal afternoon given by Mrs. Ballou.

As a Chapter we hope to grow in patriotism so as to do honor in every way to the fathers of our Republic. And we must seek to teach our children of their deeds as examples for them to emulate. This, indeed, should be the object of every Daughter of the American Revolution.

The Chapter met for an historical meeting at the residence of Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith, who is the Chapter Historian, on the afternoon of October 12th. There was a full attendance of the Daughters and the meeting was called to order by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Samuel Franklin Leib. An interesting program was given as follows: Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith read a paper on the history of the Chapter and all that they had been doing since the Chapter organized. She welcomed the Daughters to her new home in Santa Clara, which is only three miles from San José, and thanked them for their kindness and appreciation of her work as their Historian. Then followed music by Mr. Perrin, and "America," sung by all the Daughters. A paper on "The October Events of the War of the Revolution," written and read by Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith; military march, by Shubert, on the piano by Mr. Henry and Mr. Perrin; a copy of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, by Jefferson, read by Mr. Leigh Richmond Smith; music and song by Mr. Henry. After the program was over Mr. Henry played a march and the Daughters marched out to the

dining-room through the hall, then on to the court piazza and into the dining-room, which was decorated with chrysanthe-mums. A large open fire added beauty to the room. The house is most interesting, being built in old Spanish style around a court. The national colors were displayed in hall and dining-room. Souvenir programs tied with the blue and white of the Society were given to the Daughters.—H. LOUISE SMITH, *Historian*.

JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER (Dallas), at its last regular meeting, voted to contribute its funds "in sight," \$50, toward the Texas gate memorial at Mount Vernon, \$10 each toward the statues of Washington and Lafayette, now being prepared by the National Daughters of the American Revolution for the Paris Exposition, and a sum not yet determined to the Continental Hall to be built in Washington, District of Columbia. This latter structure is also the undertaking of the National Daughters of the American Revolution and is designed as a National Museum of Continental and Revolutionary relics, as well as a fitting home for the general offices with their thousands of volumes of records and historical documents. The building will be a handsome one, an ornament to the capital and a credit to this body of patriotic women.

ANTHONY WAYNE CHAPTER.—Houston has had the reproach of not being represented in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution taken from her at last. A Chapter was formed in the western parlor of the Capitol Hotel at a meeting presided over by Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, who had been appointed Regent for this city by the authorities at Washington, D. C. To meet her, were Mrs. W. C. Crane, Miss J. C. Hutcheson, Miss W. L. Lane, Mrs. Thomas H. Franklin, Mrs. James Journey, Mrs. Henry Lummis, Mrs. Paul Simpson, Mrs. M. H. Foster and Mrs. H. F. Ring. Others unable to attend sent in their papers duly made out and accepted at headquarters. Among these were Mrs. D. F. Stuart, Mrs. Mary Botts Fitzgerald, Mrs. W. R. Robertson, Mrs. C. L. Fitch and Mrs. R. F. Dunbar. These will be

the charter members of the Chapter, to which, no doubt, other names will soon be added.

The name chosen for the Chapter was that of the brave Anthony Wayne, not only because it was the suggestion of the State Regent, Mrs. Sidney Fontaine, of Galveston, but because there was no other Chapter of that name on the list; this is the third notable instance in which Texans have taken the lead in thus naming their Chapters. The remarkable instances were those of the George Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Galveston, and the Robert E. Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Houston. These were the two first Chapters named for these, the greatest soldiers of American history. The Anthony Wayne Chapter has taken for its motto: "The Fort is Ours," which was the countersign given to the little darkey who peddled strawberries in and out of the fort at Stony Point—and the strawberry blossom has been chosen for its Chapter flower. Mrs. Sydnor appointed the following officers to act with her: Mrs. W. C. Crane, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Mary Botts Fitzgerald, Recording Secretary; Mrs. M. H. Foster, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. D. F. Stuart, Treasurer; Mrs. Thomas R. Franklin, Historian; Mrs. W. R. Robertson, Librarian; Mrs. W. L. Lane, Curator, and Mrs. J. C. Hutcheson, Registrar. A pleasing incident of the meeting was a telegram of congratulation from Mrs. William Grace, Regent of the sister Chapter of Galveston, which was read and thoroughly appreciated.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CHAPTER.—Galveston, Texas, has the distinction of having the first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the United States that was named in honor of George Washington. Mrs. Sydney Fontaine, a descendant of the Washington family and a resident of Galveston, was the first Regent of that Chapter. She was appointed by headquarters to organize the Chapter. In the selection of names for the different Chapters it is customary to use a title honoring some distinguished character of the Revolution. Up to the time of the organization of the Wash-

ington Chapter in Galveston the most prominent character of the Revolution had been overlooked.

Mrs. Fontaine served for three years as Regent, the last two years by election, and at the last Congress she was appointed State Regent. She was succeeded by Mrs. Thomas Jared Groce, the present Regent, who is of a distinguished Texas family, prominent not only in the revolutionary struggles, but also in the making of Texas history.

The Galveston Chapter has the honor of having as a member Miss Eugenia Washington, of Washington, District of Columbia, who is one of the four members to whom Congress voted medals for appreciation of service in organizing the National Society. Miss Washington is a life Honorary Vice-President General of the National Society, and represented the Galveston Chapter at the last Congress.

The gavel used was presented to the Galveston Chapter by Mrs. Fontaine, who had it fashioned from family relics in her possession. The handle was made of a piece of timber used as flooring for the little old house in which Washington had his headquarters at Valley Forge. The head was made of a part of one of the pillars that upheld the old North Bridge at Concord, Massachusetts, on which spot the first shot of the Revolution was fired—the shot that was “heard round the world.” The head of the gavel is banded with silver, and the handle is tipped with the same metal, all of which was once in use as a tablespoon in General Washington’s family. That part of the spoon on which is the originally engraved “W.” ornaments the handle. On one of the silver bands around the head is engraved in Old English lettering the motto, “Ubi Ibi Libertas Patria” (where liberty dwells there is my country). This motto was inscribed upon a seal worn by Lafayette. When that distinguished French gentleman last visited this country in 1824, he was entertained at the home of a relative of General Washington. Just prior to leaving he called to his knee a boy nine years of age and placed around his neck a ribbon from which was suspended his seal upon which the motto was inscribed. That little boy was the father of Mrs. Fontaine.

The main work of the George Washington Chapter during the last two years has been toward the fitting and furnishing of a Texas room at Mount Vernon. Last February the Chapter had the pleasure of entertaining Miss Anna Maxwell Jones of Saratoga, a member of the Saratoga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and also a member of Sorosis. Miss Jones gave an interesting resumé of the work of her Chapter during the late war, and outlined its project to erect a monument to Rubena Walworth, the Daughter who sacrificed her life in nursing the sick and wounded.

ELIZABETH PORTER PUTNAM CHAPTER.—At a reception tendered the Elizabeth Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Putnam, by the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of Willimantic, Connecticut, Monday, April 10th, Mrs. Mary Medbury, Regent of the Putnam Chapter, made the following reply to the toast "Our Guests," her address being of special interest because of its account of the progress of the work of raising money for the purchase of the Putnam Wolf Den:

"In responding to the toast assigned me, after the splendid reception you have given us and the bountiful repast you have spread for our physical delectation, I feel that my first duty or rather privilege is to return our collective thanks for the same.

"It seems a rather singular coincidence that these two Chapters, neighbors as it were, and so knit together by sympathy and friendship, should be presided over, in one case by a 'Bugbee' by marriage and in the other by a 'Bugbee' by birth.

"In comparison with our feeble entertainment of your Chapter at the historic spot around which the interest of the Daughters has centered for the past two years, we feel that you have overwhelmed us with your bounty.

"To many of us, this will be known as the first reception tendered us by the Willimantic Daughters; but my mind reverts to the long ago, when the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter through its Regent, Mrs. Litchfield, conceived a Chapter in Putnam. A little more than two years ago Mrs. Shaw and myself were admitted as members of your Chapter and while the association with you was greatly enjoyed, we felt that it would be for our good to have an organized Chapter with us, and on May 14, 1897, fifty of our qualified ladies assembled for or-

ganization with our beloved Mrs. Kinney, to officiate, assisted by Mrs. Litchfield.

"The name selected as you know was Elizabeth Porter Putnam, she being the mother of the famous general.

"Many times we were asked what we expected to do as a Chapter, and for awhile I scarcely knew what to answer, but it soon became evident that there was a work of great magnitude.

"We met to arrange for the work, and decided to present the matter to the Willimantic Daughters, and as this could be more easily understood where the ground could be looked over, we arranged for a picnic; and, ladies, this is in a way an explanation of how we came to entertain you at the Wolf Den.

"Upon the united opinion of both Chapters that it was desirable to obtain this property, circulars were issued and sent to patriotic societies and individuals soliciting aid, and contributions have been made of over \$1,900, the Willimantic Chapter contributing very generously. This amount is needed to pay for the property and the accrued interest; and now we own it, we desire to make an attractive entrance. We do not intend to change the natural beauty, but to improve the approaches, and we hope in a few days to have the ground looked over with reference to a new entrance at the foot of the hill on our own land, which will save more than a mile of rough and hilly road.

"And now, having acquainted you with the progress of our work, which I know has enlisted your warmest sympathy as well as your substantial coöperation, I want to again remind you how much we are enjoying this occasion. We shall consider it one of the red letter days of our Chapter, the memory of which we shall ever cherish. I wish all of our members could be privileged to enjoy it. We shall have a large story to tell them.

"We are glad in the words of the poet to

'View you near, at home,
Where all your worth and pride is placed,
And where your hospitable fires burn clear.'

"And now in conclusion let me wish you one and all, prosperity and happiness, and accept for Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter the most earnest expressions of good will and loyal support from

'YOUR GUEST.'"

HETUCK CHAPTER.—November 24th occurred the monthly meeting of Hetuck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Newark, Ohio, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. William Neal. There was an unusually large attendance, the affair being a basket supper. The program opened with the

national hymn and the Lord's Prayer. Letters were then read by the Corresponding Secretary and three new members were elected, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Strayer, who are Real Daughters, and Mrs. Elizabeth Moore. An article published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY on "Joseph Chandler," was read by Mrs. L. B. Wing; "History of Our Flag," was read by Miss Nellie McCune, followed with the song "The Red, White and Blue." "Historic Spots in Ohio," written by Mrs. Buell, of Marietta, and published in the October number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, was read by Mrs. Charles Miller and "The First Thanksgiving" was read by Miss Alice Wilson. After the transaction of some business the ladies adjourned to the dining-room and after the baskets were unpacked all sat down to an elaborate lunch. Mrs. Margaret Moore, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, was the guest of the Chapter.—*Regent.*

COLONIAL TEA.—The evening of October 26th saw inaugurated the first of a series of delightful entertainments that will charm Frederick's "four hundred" this coming winter. These functions are to be given to send a handsome memorial fund in memory of their late esteemed and beloved Regent, Mrs. B. H. M. Ritchie, in aid of the memorial building to be erected in Washington by the Daughters of the American Revolution of this country. The reception by the Daughters of the American Revolution to their guests on Thursday evening was at the residence of Mrs. E. S. Eichelberger, the Historian of the Chapter. The Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests were mostly garbed in the colonial gowns that graced the solons in the days of General and Mrs. Washington. The heroic men who rated no hardships too great to endure for freedom and the noble women whose unselfishness, courage, refinement and culture smoothed the rough travel through those early years in our history, and brightened its darkest hours, would have been proud of the beautiful women and brave men, their descendants, who constituted the Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests. The Eichelberger home was beautiful with boughs of brilliant,

many-tinted autumn leaves and lovely flowers, and the fire on the hearth, and the mellow glow of many candles recalled most forcibly "ye olden times." Through the evening refreshments, consisting of salads, ices and coffee, were served in the dining-room, where Mrs. F. G. Thomas, Miss Potts, Miss Eschbach, the Misses Williamson and others dispensed hospitality.

The Regent, Miss Eleanor M. Johnson, was gowned in a superb pink brocade which had seen some happy times and great men, when worn by Sarah Lee Potts, the daughter of Philip Lee. Miss Caroline Ross was arrayed in a lovely gown, over whose beauty only 128 years had passed. Miss Potts wore a quaint gown with a cape of most exquisite embroidery, handed down from some great-great-grandmother, whose dainty fingers had made it the thing of beauty it was. Mrs. Eichelberger wore white satin, whose old-fashioned paniers, pointed stomacher and lovely old lace cape and sleeves told of its antiquity. The Misses Maulsby's costumes were such exact reproductions of some 1776 grandmother's, even to the coiffure that it was hard to realize that they had not just stepped out of the frame of some portrait, save for the young faces under the powdered hair. President Monroe and wife were represented by Dr. William Crawford Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, the doctor wearing the costume that Monroe wore when he represented this country at the French Court. Miss Bertha Trail's handsome white brocade with its lovely filmy lace cape was a wedding gown in the dear long ago and over it and around it was the fascination and glamour that the associations of lover and happy wedding scenes only can throw as we look backward down the long vista of the years. There was only one red coat in the company, Mr. F. Baughman, but being alone and defenceless, he was given the right hand of fellowship. There were many other handsome and quaint costumes, which, had they been given tongues, would have held the guests of the Daughters of the American Revolution spell-bound with their thrilling revolutionary reminiscences. The powdered hair gave added beauty and piquancy to the older and younger faces alike. The Daughters are indeed

to be congratulated upon this their first effort, and if it is an earnest of what they will offer, socially, as the winter grows more heavy, anticipation will surely rob the season of its gloom.—A GUEST.

OGLETHORPE CHAPTER held its first meeting for the winter at the home of the Regent, Mrs. E. P. Dismukes, on November 2d. Quite a number of the members were present, each one filled with enthusiasm for the winter's work.

Our Year Book for 1899 and 1900 is quite an attractive one. The cover is of pure white with silver letters, seal, etc., and inside we find a study of Georgia, a work that is dear to us all.

At a floral parade held in our city during the first week in November the float decorated by the Oglethorpe Chapter was the winner of the first prize offered for floats. A description, perhaps, would be interesting to our readers, therefore I will send an extract from the morning's paper, the *Enquirer*, Sunday, November 12, 1899: The colors used were those of this Society, blue and white. The sides of the float were painted with scroll work of white, and the letters "D. A. R." in a shield of blue and gold. A canopy was made at the back by a trellis of blue, with Mary Washington roses climbing upon it, while blue morning-glories were twined on either side. On the top of the canopy was a white and silver butterfly, under which stood Miss Julia Lumpkin, dressed as the Goddess of Liberty and looking brilliantly beautiful. A spinning-wheel of blue with "D. A. R." in gold letters and thirteen stars in gold. A distaff of silver thread, a laurel wreath surrounding the whole, and knotted at the bottom with wide blue satin ribbon. Posed upon the float were thirteen young ladies representing the original States. The costumes worn were white in colonial style with fichus, silver belts, powdered hair and each wearing a white satin ribbon bearing the name of the State she represented in silver letters. The horses were magnificent white ones, with white harness and garlands of white roses and blue morning-glories.—MRS. C. I. GROOVER, *Historian*.

DONEGAL CHAPTER (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—The November meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. A. C. Kepler on Wednesday afternoon, November 8th, and was entertained by Mrs. Mary S. Kepler and Miss Grace Woods. The house was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The meeting was called to order by the Regent, Mrs. J. H. Wickersham, and the usual business transacted. The program was opened by singing "America." Miss Alice Herr played a most charming instrumental solo, which was followed by Miss Nona Brown reading "The Lonely Grave in Wayne," from the Magazine. Miss Shenk sang a solo and Miss Ella McIlvaine recited a very interesting poem entitled, "The Soldier Boy." Miss Harrahan sang a solo and the program was concluded by Miss Sarah Long reading "A National Hymn." An elegant luncheon was served. The afternoon was a most delightful one, much enjoyed by all.—MARGARET SLAYMAKER, *Historian*.

DEBORAH CHAMPION CHAPTER, of Adams, New York, has heretofore been very modest and retiring, but now having reached years of discretion and having passed her second annual meeting it is well to bid adieu to the old adage that children should be seen and not heard and let her light shine before men. At the beginning of this year the membership is fifty-four, a gain of twenty in less than one year, our charter being presented in February, this year. The increase in membership is due largely to the untiring efforts of a few members, but principally to the good influence of the Chapter. Several ladies have stated that their conversion was due to an entertainment of a high order, given by the Chapter on July 4th, and though somewhat late to report, we send the program for publication:

Madam Regent and Ladies: I am happy to present to you this report as Chairman of the Musical Committee. A very enthusiastic meeting was held by the Deborah Champion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the morning of July 4th, at the Baptist Church, which was filled to overflowing, it being necessary to open the chapel to ac-

commodate the people. Many have signified their approval of the Daughters' efforts to rescue the day from the prevailing tendency to indulge in undignified sports. The ladies of the Relief Corps, gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans were specially invited guests of the occasion and attended in a body. There was also a general invitation extended to the community. The church was beautifully decorated with blue and white, the colors of the Society.

On one corner of the rostrum was placed a flax wheel, which was decorated with blue and white flowers. On the other corner was a handsome stand holding a magnificent bouquet of white lilies and larkspur, a gift from the Misses Hart. On the piano was a large jardiniere filled with blue and white bachelor buttons, a gift from Miss Bessie Clark. The long spurs of cattail and the green leaves of ferns added greatly to the effect. Truly the decorations of the church by the Daughters was a work of art and should have been seen to have been appreciated. Surely the Daughters may be pardoned if they take considerable pride in the evident success of this their first public meeting. In the absence of the Regent, Mrs. V. H. Legg, First Vice-Regent, presided. At 10.15 the meeting was opened with the following officers on the stage: Mrs. V. H. Legg, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. H. H. Taylor, Registrar; Mrs. A. H. Ingraham, Chaplain.

The following program was rendered without a break: Music, Adams Band; singing, "Red, White and Blue;" devotional exercises, Mrs. Ingraham; piano solo, "Star-Spangled Banner," Miss Taylor; address of welcome, First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Legg; remarks by Registrar, Mrs. Taylor; reading, "Declaration of Independence," Mrs. Legg; illustrated song, "Why Don't You Speak for Yourself, John," Marie Thompson; Mary Nickelson as John, Georgia Bell as Priscilla; paper, "Israel Putnam," Mrs. M. Clark; quartet, "Ode to Science," Mrs. Ira Clark, Mrs. Legg, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Thompson; reading, "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," by Mrs. Bell; song "Stars and Stripes," Miss Thompson; Georgia Bell, representing Betsy Ross at work on the

flag; recitation, "Independence Bell," Jessie Legg; violin solo, "National Airs," Lillian Brown; singing, "America," congregation.—MRS. FANNIE LEGG, *Chairman*.

NEW JERSEY REGENTS ENTERTAINED.—Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, New Jersey's State Regent, entertained the Chapter Regents of her State at the handsome home of Mrs. E. G. Putnam, Elizabeth (Regent of the Boudinot Chapter). Twenty Regents were present, including Mrs. Depue, former State Regent. Miss Batcheller made a highly interesting report. She has organized seven new Chapters since her election in February and was complimented by a unanimous renomination, which is equivalent to an election. Mrs. Washington A. Roebing was also unanimously renominated for Vice-President General for New Jersey. The Chapter Regents reported very satisfactory progress in their work. An elaborate luncheon was served and the meeting adjourned.

The State meeting will be held in Camden on the 16th. Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General; Mrs. Washington A. Roebing, Vice-President of New Jersey; Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Vice-President General of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison, Mrs. Thomas Alden, President of Colonial Dames, will deliver brief addresses after the welcome extended by Miss Batcheller, State Regent, and Miss McKean, Regent of the Nassau Chapter at Camden. After luncheon an opportunity will be given to all who wish to visit Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

GENESEO CHAPTER (Geneseo, Illinois), was organized February 6, 1899, with nineteen charter members. Regent, Mrs. Ella N. Taylor; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Emilie A. Bickel; Registrar, Mrs. Abbie F. Steele Fisher; Secretary, Mrs. Minerva Benedict West; Treasurer, Miss Alice M. Thomas; Historian, Mrs. Edith Dunham Foster. But little was done until fall, when the Program Committee published a neat program for the year, with topics on revolutionary matters.

The November meeting was an interesting one, two topics

—"Causes Which Led to the Revolution," and "The Battle of Lexington," being well brought out.

November 24th was celebrated as charter day, the State Regent having appointed Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Regent of Constitution Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia, to present formally the charter to our Chapter. As Mrs. Foster has aided the Chapter in many ways, a progressive luncheon was given in her honor at the home of Mrs. W. W. Cole, after which Mrs. Foster eloquently presented the charter, which was accepted by the Regent, Mrs. Ella N. Taylor. A short musical and literary program followed, and a most enjoyable and profitable time was enjoyed by all present.

It is hoped that ere long a room in the new Hammond Library will be used by the Chapter, where many old pieces of furniture, pictures, etc., owned by its members will help to furnish a suitable and pleasant meeting place. Already eight new applicants are only waiting to be accepted, and a flourishing and enthusiastic Chapter is anticipated.—MRS. ELLA N. TAYLOR, *Regent*.

NORWALK CHAPTER.—Lafayette's visit to America was the subject of the program at the meeting of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Thursday, November 16th. Next year a statue to Lafayette will be unveiled at Paris, the gift of the American people to the French. The money for this purpose was raised by popular subscription, the school children all over the country having a part in raising the fund as well as the patriotic societies.

Mrs. H. H. Barroll, Regent of the Danbury Chapter, read a most interesting account of Lafayette's tour of the States, including his visit to the tomb of Washington as related by his private secretary, and the description of the famous ball in Castle Garden, which was one of the most brilliant functions of the day.

Miss D. S. Pinneo read a paper prepared by Samuel Richards Weed on Lafayette's trip through Connecticut in August, 1824. His reception in Norwalk was described from the account in the *Norwalk Gazette* of that date.

The town was at dusk. The carriage was driven to the Norwalk Hotel, accompanied by the military and a band of music. Lafayette alighted amid a discharge of musketry and roar of cannon.

Thousands of people had assembled from the surrounding country to join in the welcome. The General was conducted to the hotel parlors and introduced to a large number of Norwalk ladies and gentlemen, "whom he most familiarly and affectionately took by the hand and expressed repeatedly his thanks for their attention."

The feelings of Lafayette's son on this occasion were also powerfully excited by the Norwalk reception. "In answer to an inquiry whether he was not very much fatigued, the young man replied, 'O, how can I be fatigued while so much honor is paid to my father?'" Lafayette and his suite resumed their journey, it being past 8 in the evening, and as they crossed the bridge stopped to gaze on an arch which had been erected during the day and was brilliantly illuminated by thousands of lights. The arch bore the inscription, "Welcome Lafayette."

CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.—The first meeting of the year was held on the fourth Monday of October at the home of Mrs. E. L. Bowers.

The newly-elected officers were all present and the usual routine, and considerable new business, was transacted.

The Chapter received with great pleasure, from a member, Mrs. Potter, who has been with her husband, Doctor Potter, in the Philippines, a gift of a beautiful gavel made by a native prisoner from wood from a tree growing in the prison yard at Cavite.

Several applications for assistance from various organizations were received. Ten dollars were subscribed for The Yankee Doodle House, and others will be considered at the next meeting.

Several stirring selections were charmingly rendered by Miss Bender, who was followed by the Historian, Miss Catlin, who spoke at some length on "Conditions and Affairs in Connecticut During the Revolution."

Over the dainty refreshments offered by the hostess, the guests expressed their delight at being together again and that the new year for Chapter work had opened so pleasantly and hopefully.—AMELIA G. CATLIN, *Historian*.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER (Cincinnati, Ohio).—On July 1, 1899, a tablet commemorative of the courage, patriotism and discipline of the Sixth United States Infantry and one to the memory of the fearless General Harry E. Egbert were unveiled at St. Thomas, Kentucky, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens and patriotic, civic and military organizations, among them a delegation from this Chapter.

The tower at the entrance to the grounds on which the tablets are fixed was the center of attraction. At its base and surrounding it were the great wreaths of oak, palm and laurel sent by patriotic societies and individuals. The memorial to the regiment was inspired by its gallant conduct in the assault at San Juan hill and testifies the enduring esteem in which the Sixth will be held.

Less than one hundred days had passed since the heroic death of General Egbert, but the same spontaneous generosity that prompted the tablet to the Sixth, placed one to his memory near that to the regiment he led in the battle that won its laurels. This tablet was flanked by palms and wreaths sent by the Army and Navy League and the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Egbert has long been a valued member.

The wreath sent by the Chapter was a victory wreath three feet high of palm leaves with a large bunch of long-stemmed lilies at the base tied with broad blue and white ribbons.

Of General Egbert it can truthfully be said he was a true knight and gallant gentleman. Of the Sixth United States Infantry that is was a typical American organization, ready to do and die at the call of patriotism.

To introduce chorus singing by the people at the park concerts, the Cincinnati Chapter published last spring a small collection of national songs for open air singing, in order to place these songs in the hands of the audiences, hoping

thereby to cultivate a knowledge and love of these stirring words. Four thousand of the books were donated for this use, and they were cared for, distributed and collected by the park officials. A good beginning has thus been made in chorus singing, and the Chapter feels that the first year's growth has been a healthy one. Besides this donation the books have been placed on sale and many dozens and hundreds are now in use in various Chapters throughout the country. One Regent writes, "I felt the need of just such a book at my last meeting when many members failed to be familiar with even 'America.'" And another, "They are quite invaluable for our purpose. I congratulate your Chapter upon the 'happy thought' and the artistic manner of their getting up." Any one desiring information on the subject will receive a sample copy and price list by sending their address and six cents in postage, to the Chairman of the National Songs Committee, 2904 Vernon Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.—MRS. AUSTIN GOODMAN, *Historian*.

ANN STORY CHAPTER (Rutland, Vermont).—The principal work taken up by the Chapter this year was in the way of a petition to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this city, in regard to the improving of the Old North Street Cemetery, where about thirty revolutionary soldiers lie buried. The city in response appropriated one hundred dollars, and at an adjourned meeting in October, 1899, our Chapter voted thirty dollars to assist in the work. The cemetery has been fenced and the grading and other work to put the cemetery in proper condition is going on towards completion. The Chapter, with other patriotic societies, was invited to Montpelier by Governor and Mrs. E. C. Smith, where they were cordially received by Governor and Mrs. Smith, and entertained at a delightful reception on the afternoon of November 4th, and later joined the Sons of the Revolution in their festivities at the Pavilion, where they held their annual meeting and banquet, which, according to the Montpelier *Daily Journal*, "was a delightful and most successful social event. The Sons and Daughters are a fine-looking body, and evidently of the best

stock of the State, noted for its fine men and women. Membership in the order includes many of the most socially and politically prominent people of Vermont, and the gathering of last evening in point of intellect, beauty and position, would be hard to duplicate."

This, with a charming reception given to the Chapter by the Regent, at her home, Dyer Place, in June, are the only social functions of the year participated in by the members of the Chapter.

Our plan of literary work for the year has been carried out by a special committee, each monthly meeting being cared for by its own committee. We have had excellent programs consisting of interesting papers prepared by the members, and readings and recitations. We have had a number of interesting bits of history of revolutionary ancestry in the genealogical papers, which adds interest to our Society. And new members coming in this year have added more interesting matter to that already recorded. We have gladly added our mite to the monument fund as a memorial to Miss Walworth, who was a charter member of the National Society, and daughter of one of the founders. We look upon it as a precious privilege to help build up a monument to show to the world of what kind of women the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is made, loyal to their country and humanity, even to the laying down of their lives.

The Chapter voted to give five dollars towards the fund for building a suitable monument at Saratoga, and fifteen dollars and fifty cents being given by voluntary contributions of members, made the sum forwarded twenty dollars and fifty cents, in recognition of which the Saratoga Chapter invited the officers and members to be present at the unveiling of the monument on Wednesday, October 18th.

Among the applicants this year, whose papers were sent to Washington for acceptance, was Mrs. F. H. Chatterton, a Real Daughter, but before the application was acted upon her mission on earth was accomplished, her death occurring on September 24th. Her papers have been returned to Mrs. Baldwin by the Registrar General, with the word that Mrs.

Dyer had notified her of the death before the meeting of the National Board of Management.

In closing this record of work I would like to mention that our Regent has personally given three prizes, \$5, \$3 and \$2, to the boys and girls in our schools, for the best papers written on revolutionary topics and best examinations in American history.—CHARLOTTE S. HARRIS, *Historian*.

GENERAL JOSEPH BADGER CHAPTER (Marlboro, Massachusetts).—Members of the Chapter and many guests including gentlemen, gathered in the hospitable home of Mrs. A. M. Page, a member, on Monday afternoon, November 20, to hear an admirable paper by Marion H. Brazier, of Boston, on "Paul Jones, the Dewey of the Revolution." Miss Brazier as the founder and Regent of the Chapter named for Jones, has made a careful study of this naval hero and had her subject well in hand. It was delivered with her usual pleasing and magnetic manner and to add to the interest, several flags in fac simile of the ones he carried, and a number of illustrations were shown. Miss Brazier before beginning her talk, presented the Chapter through its Regent, Mrs. Hattie Manning, with a large portrait of Jones in the uniform of vice-admiral, as wore by him in the Russian navy. She paid a glowing tribute to Churchill for giving Richard Carvel to the world and presenting some charming sidelights on the picturesque sea-fighter and to Augustus C. Buell for his authentic and pleasing biography (to come out in book form in 1900). At the close of her talk she was warmly congratulated, especially by prominent men and women whose opinion is valuable. There were songs by Miss Goddard, of Westboro and instrumental music by Miss Beau, of Marlboro.

HUNTINGTON CHAPTER (Huntington, Indiana).—The Daughters of the American Revolution held their November meeting at the home of Mrs. J. T. Alexander, Saturday afternoon.

It was a fitting place for the gathering of a Chapter whose "aim is to foster a spirit of patriotism," as both host and hos-

tess are descendants from old Colonial families. Mr. Alexander's grandfather was a member of the organization known as the North Carolina Minute Men, and was in the battles of King's Mountains and Guilford Court House. A great-uncle after whom he was named, fell at the first charge of the British, at Guilford Court House. His father belonged to the troops that were sent to fight the Indians in the War of 1812. Mr. Alexander was in the Union Army during the Civil War, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. Mrs. Alexander's great-grandfather was a revolutionary soldier, and she had near relatives in six different wars for our country's honor.

The day was commemorated as the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops. The literary exercises began by the singing of "America" by the Chapter. The Regent, Mrs. W. W. Hawley, gave a very comprehensive history of the occupation of New York by the British troops, and their final evacuation, November 25, 1783. The "historic talks" are a very interesting feature of the program.

Mrs. Frank Felter told a story of a "marriage at Bridebrook Creek." In the colonial days a brave man and a fair lady loved and desired to wed, but could find no one in the Laybrook settlement qualified to marry them. Though the cold, winter winds were howling dismally, and the snow had fallen in huge drifts all over the land, the lover journeyed to distant Hartford, where he, who was afterwards Governor Winthrop, lived, and he sought his services. To his sorrow he was told that he could only marry in the Connecticut Colony. Pitying the disappointed lover, the good man told him if he would bring his sweetheart to the little creek on the boundary line, he would meet them there and make them one. The lover hastened home and brought his betrothed to the trysting place where good man Winthrop tied the knot in good old Connecticut style. The brook was christened Bridebrook in honor of the event. The incident was wrought into a song by the poet Lathrop. Mrs. Felter recited the poem in connection with her story. The narrator being a

descendant of the happy couple, gave the story an added interest.

Mrs. Frank Windle played a charming instrumental number and Miss Sadie Kenower sang two beautiful solos and received merited encores. Mrs. Charles Lewis accompanied Miss Kenower and also gave three instrumental selections which were so heartily applauded that she was compelled to respond to their wishes for more.

The Chapter and guests were invited to the dining-rooms where two long tables were spread. Pink and white carnations and fairy ferns contrasted prettily with the spotless linen. Twenty-four ladies surrounded the tables and did ample justice to the delicious three-course lunch served by the Misses Edith Spencer and Ethel Lamont, who were clad in white. Pink and white carnations were given each lady as souvenirs.

After the lunch the hostess announced that she had invited a number of distinguished guests who had been unable to come, but had sent their cards. The cards tied with a knot of pink ribbon were passed around with the blank side up. The guests were instructed to choose one and hand it, without looking at the name, to an attendant who pinned them on their back. They were to learn their names by the questions asked them. The "Princess of Wales" was asked when she returned from Copenhagen. Whether the report that she was about to separate from her husband was true or not. "Mrs. McKinley" was commiserated on account of her poor health, and "Patti" was urged to favor the guests with a song.

Mrs. Brown, from Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. Smith and Miss Boulden, of Huntington, were the guests of the Chapter.

GENESEE CHAPTER (Flint, Michigan).—The second meeting of the Genesee Chapter, met at the home of Mrs. W. L. Smith on Thursday, October 12. The attendance as usual good. Before taking up the program, resolutions of sympathy and condolences were offered for Mrs. Genevieve McNeery, one of our Chapter members, who had been called "from death unto life" since our last meeting. The resolu-

tions were adopted and ordered placed on file in our minutes, also copies to be sent to the friends of the deceased, and a copy be sent to the *AMERICAN MONTHLY* for publication.

The topic of the day, "The Drama of the United States" was given Mrs. C. C. Hyatt, who followed the subject from its early beginnings down to the present time. It was a most complete history of the American stage. A sketch of each prominent actor was presented in an instructive, as well as entertaining manner. Miss Olcott contributed a "Storiette" and read a copy of the last will and testament of Abigail Olcott, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Hartford, Connecticut.

November 10th, Mrs. Davidson and daughter opened wide the doors of their hospitable mansion for the Chapter meeting. It proved to be one of the most instructive and enjoyable sessions of the year. From glorious sunshine at the opening of the Chapter, the heavens changed to clouds of gloom, and down pour of rain at its close, but it did not mar the harmony of the meeting.

After the usual opening exercises, the order of new work was taken up. On motion by Mrs. Keeny, that the Chapter labor with the authorities of the public library and see if it be possible to secure its opening to the public one evening in each week, for the benefit of the men who are employed in the city manufacturies during the day. The motion was carried and committee appointed to take charge of the matter at once. Another motion was made, that a sum of money be set aside each year for the purchase of books of reference, the nucleus or beginning of a library belonging to the Chapter. The motion was adopted unanimously. We then listened to a most instructive paper given by Mrs. Dr. Burr, on "The American novel, and its relations to American history." The paper indicated a great amount of research, commencing with the early colonial fiction down to the present day. Cooper and Mrs. Stowe were especially dwelt upon. Storiette at the close was given on the bravery of the Minute Men, their heroism and brave deeds, and the great pity that the record

of their bravery was not more faithfully kept.—G. E. DAYTON MAHON, *Historian*.

ONWENTSIA CHAPTER (Addison, New York).—The second Saturday in December, 1897, with somewhat of awe and gladness, two Daughters from an adjoining town met as charter members with a new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution just formed in the city of Hornellsville, New York. Two short happy years passed by and on a lovely October day, bright and fair as only October days can be, one of these Daughters with pleasant greetings welcomed that Chapter, the Kanestio Valley, to her home in Addison, New York, while the other presented to her former Regent a new Chapter for organization. The hours passed only too quickly away, when the visiting Daughters must return to their homes. But the new Chapter remains, and the village of Addison, nestling among the hills of old Steuben, can now boast of a Chapter with a membership of sixteen persons and more coming. An Indian word, Onwentsia, meaning "Our Country," has been chosen as the Chapter name. Mrs. Horace Dyer Baldwin, Regent; Mrs. Mary E. B. Landers, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. O. Feenaughty, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. George I. True, Secretary; Mrs. David B. Winton, Treasurer; Mrs. Rufus C. Baldwin, Registrar; Mrs. Delmar M. Darrin, Historian; Mrs. Fred C. Tabor, Chaplain; Mrs. Charlotte I. McKay, Mrs. Delbert Orr, Mrs. Josiah Curtis, Mrs. Minnie C. Smedley, Mrs. Edward M. Welles, Miss Jessica K. Turner, Miss Bessie Hinman, Miss Katharine E. Darrin.

XAVIER CHAPTER.—On the 10th of October, 1899, the Xavier Chapter, of Rome, Georgia, met with Mrs. Charles D. Wood. It was the date for the annual election of officers, and Mrs. M. A. Nevin, who had served the Chapter faithfully for five years positively declined to permit her name on the ticket for nomination. The following new officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Charles D. Wood; Vice-Regent, Mrs. William Graves; Secretary, Miss Fannie Wood; Corresponding Secre-

tary, Miss Callie Spurlock; Registrâr, Mrs. M. A. Nevin; Treasurer, Mrs. James O'Neil; Historian, Mrs. W. E. Whitmore.

The past year has been one of great prosperity and harmony. One or two names have been transferred and several applied for admission. A very delightful part of the exercises is the social feature. At every meeting the most tempting refreshments are served, prepared mostly by the hostess in a manner famous to the South. Music and literary numbers fill the program; also the history studies being especially fine.

The Chapter is invited to hold its next monthly meeting with Mrs. B. F. Haynes, and then the program, including historical studies and essays, will be announced. Mrs. B. F. Haynes, the hostess, is a daughter of General Kirby Smith, and was transferred from the Dolly Madison Chapter, of Memphis, Tennessee, two years ago.—ETHEL H. HARRIS.

ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY

A REPRESENTATIVE STATE REGENT OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU- TION.

THE Batcheller family is of Norman extraction. The first record is of Gilbert A. Bacheler in 1195. They went to England at an early date. E. Ellen Batcheller, the subject of this sketch, was born in Freetown, New York. The founder of her family in America was Hon. Joseph Batcheller, who came from Canterbury, England, in 1636, with his wife, Elizabeth,



E. ELLEN BATCHELLER.
State Regent of New Jersey.

one child and three servants. He was deputy to the first General Court, in Boston, 1644, and first representative from Wenham. David Batcheller, his son, held many prominent offices, while Miss Batcheller's great-grandfather, Abraham, son of David, married a Scotch girl, and was a captain in the Revolutionary Army. Their son, Abraham, Jr., was a lieutenant.

Next in line was Miss Batcheller's father, Charles Batcheller, a personal friend and co-worker with Gerrit Smith and Wendall Philips. Too old to enter the army in the time of the Civil War, he sent his only son, who was a martyr to the cause.

Miss Batcheller is also eligible through two grandmothers, Rebecca Dwight and Sarah Norton, to membership in the Mayflower, Colonial Dames and Huguenot societies. She is vice-president of the Revolutionary Memorial Society; but her chief patriotic work has been with the Daughters of the American Revolution, organizing the General Frelinghuysen Chapter, remaining Regent until elected State Regent, in which position she has been eminently successful, organizing seven new Chapters in as many months. Few, if any, families have more illustrious members—Whittier, Daniel Webster, Caleb Cushing, General Dearborn, Senators Morrill and Allison, and many others. A sister of Miss Batcheller married James Jared Elmendorf, a descendant (fifth generation) of Sobieski, King of Poland. The family silver and seal in their possession bearing the royal coat-of-arms; he was also a grandson of General Frederick Frelinghuysen. The Batcheller coat-of-arms has the motto, "Sol justicie exoritus." Miss Batcheller is a staunch Episcopalian, has traveled extensively in her own country, and resides in Somerville, New Jersey.

PALATIAH WEBSTER—A STATESMAN AND PRISONER OF THE REVOLUTION.

[Read before Independence Hall Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its meeting on October 10, 1899, by Dr. Ruth Webster Lathrop.]

"WERE the genealogy of every family preserved there would probably be no person valued or despised on account of their birth," yet it is praiseworthy and eminently proper to investigate and then hold in remembrance the life and character of a worthy, self-sacrificing, liberty-loving ancestor whose words and deeds were uttered and executed to aid in releasing from

bondage the American colonies and in establishing and fostering a Republic whose humanity and justice founded upon the principles of sound reason and liberty have made it an asylum for all politically oppressed who come to it, and which, as the sun among the surrounding planets, has now become the sun in the constellation of nations.

Palatiah Webster was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, November 24, 1726. Graduated from Yale College in 1746. With him graduated Ezra Stiles, subsequently president of Yale College—a man of much erudition, and one who with pen and voice ardently devoted himself to the cause of American Independence. Another class-mate was John Brainard, who, though less distinguished than his brother David, became a devoted missionary to the Indians. Another was Lewis Morris, afterward a delegate from New York to the Continental Congress, subsequently a member of the United States Congress. Five of his sons were officers in the Revolutionary Army. With these class-mates during their college course originated a friendship which in succeeding years unity of purpose and sympathy in achievement strengthened.

After graduation Mr. Webster studied theology for two years, was ordained December 20, 1749, and for several years was pastor of a church in Greenwich, Massachusetts; resigned his charge in 1755. At this period of his life he removed to and settled in Philadelphia, and by a turn in his private affairs went into a mercantile business, "rather [he writes] from necessity than inclination," and adds, "my old habits of reading and thinking could not be shaken off, and I was scarcely ever without a book or some subject of discussion ready prepared to which I could resort the moment I found myself at leisure from other business." With this inclination and devotion to study, while continuing in trade during the years 1763-1766 inclusive, he taught in the Germantown Academy, first as master of English, then as master of Latin. During the few succeeding years, through unremitting devotion to trade, he accumulated what at that time was considered a fine estate, but the "first operations of war" greatly affected his connections in trade and partially threw him out of his busi-

ness; "leaving me leisure," he writes, "to contemplate these occurrences and perhaps render effectual service to my country by examining them; reducing them to their original principles, explaining their nature and pointing out their operation and probable effects."

The first emission of Continental currency, which was the sole supply of the public treasury, was made in 1775. In October, 1776, it had so multiplied in quantity as to create alarm. Realizing that this currency must of necessity greatly increase in volume, but decrease in value, and that the soldiers in the American Army would be the greatest sufferers therefrom unless its redemption was positively assured, Mr. Webster directed his studies to the finances and resources of the country.

In October, 1776, in the *Philadelphia Evening Post*, over signature of "Financier," he published an essay upon "The danger of too much circulating cash and the propriety of pledging the public lands for its redemption." This with other of his essays of like character have been republished in large editions, notably during the period of the Civil War, and also in the years that the expansion of our currency to an almost unlimited degree, by the issuance of treasury notes, and in the years in which free silver coinage has been strongly urged by misleading politicians.

His arguments against an irredeemable currency have lost none of their force in a century and a quarter of our Republic's life, and that they were thoroughly sound in 1776 is evidenced by the facts that September 1, 1777, the value of one hundred dollars Continental and one hundred hard (or Mexican) dollars was equal:

January 1, 1778, \$100 Continental currency would buy only 67.85 hard dollars.

January 1, 1779, \$100 Continental currency would buy only 12.85 hard dollars.

January 1, 1780, \$100 Continental currency would buy only 3.40 hard dollars.

January 1, 1781, \$100 Continental currency would buy only 2.45 hard dollars.

In the Spring of 1777 Mr. Webster's "connections in trade"

were again disastrously affected, not only by loss of property, but for a time loss also of personal freedom. Having loaded a vessel of his own with a cargo of flour and iron, he sailed for Boston, and on April 6th was unfortunately taken on the passage by the English frigate "Orpheus," and carried into Rhode Island, where he writes, "After one month's imprisonment I was released on exchange, having lost my whole vessel and cargo, to the amount of about £2,000 hard money, for which I had not the least compensation." Upon his release from prison in Rhode Island he immediately returned to Philadelphia, and remained in the city when it was taken, September 26, 1777, by the British. Among other reasons for so remaining, he "had a child sick with the small-pox who could not be removed." "But," he writes, "I did not enjoy the least friendly or confidential interviews with the British troops." "For three months my time was spent in visiting the American prisoners in the gaols of Philadelphia, and in procuring for and carrying to their relief such food and clothing as I could collect, at a time when their distresses were beyond all description and when it was deemed a crime to show compassion to them. On February 6, 1778, I was taken out of my bed at 11 o'clock at night by order of General Howe, and committed to gaol. I was under great apprehension that my daughters—one a little under, one a little over twenty years of age—would go out of their senses with their fright and their unprotected condition.

"I suffered a most severe confinement and my property to large amount was seized and conveyed into the King's stores. I could not obtain any knowledge of the causes for these acts: the presumption generally admitted was that my constant and careful attention on the American prisoners was thought to imply too strong an attachment to Americans to be compatible with the duty or protection of a British subject."

After the evacuation of the city, 1778, June 18th, Mr. Webster recovered liberty and a part of his property, but sustained a loss of £500 hard money. His zeal and labors for American Independence were in no degree diminished by the suffering they had induced.

Early in 1779 he dedicated to Congress an essay which con-

tains these words: "We are now on the brink of ruin, and, the worse disgrace, in danger of loss of liberty, hitherto nobly asserted, and in danger of subjecting to shameful slavery, to enemies most cruel and insulting in themselves; and all that heightened in them to madness by the determined opposition we have given to their scheme of tyranny over us."

From 1779 to 1783 the gains from his mercantile pursuits he distributed with generous hand for the individual comfort of soldiers and with a broader and more far reaching philanthropy and patriotism for the maintenance of the war and for the establishment of American Independence. Nor during these years was his pen entirely laid aside, for he was the author and publisher of several essays which constitute an important contribution to the early political and commercial literature of our country. His dissertation upon "The political union and constitution of the thirteen United States of America," first published in 1783, has been republished by the Historical Society of New York, by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and by the Boston Athenæum. In Irving's biography of Washington it is recorded "that it was a great satisfaction to Washington, on looking around for able advisers, to see James Madison among the members of Congress; Madison, who had been with him in the Convention, who had labored in the *Federalist*, whose talents as a speaker and calm, dispassionate reasoner, whose extensive information and legislative experience destined him to be a leader in the House."

Of Mr. Madison it is recorded that he often consulted with Mr. Webster upon financial and political concerns. It is also a matter of record that members of Congress were in the habit of spending their evenings with Mr. Webster discussing finance and political questions, with the result that several suggestions made by him were adopted in framing the Constitution of the United States of America.

He died in the city of Philadelphia September, 1795.

He whose life we have just reviewed was a man of discerning intellect, of sound judgment, of lofty patriotism.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 3, 1899.*

CURRENT TOPICS.

[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all *proper names*.]

1900!

STRANGE indeed the figures look that head this page. Dear old 1800! many a year we have summered and wintered under thy guidance and guardianship. We have gone to the mountain tops of pleasure and into the valleys of disappointment with thee for our companionship. We have come to the parting of the ways. The mile-stone of a new century says to us, thus far and no farther, can this, comrade, be yours.

He has conducted you to the gates, and even his name cannot be taken with you—henceforth, it will only a memory, but with the children of men, he leaves the result of a hundred years as a trust.

We have learned to love thee, old 1800, and we hesitate over the farewell. We would hold the hand of the old friend until the grasp of the new has become familiar. Alas! the years will not be so many, and shall we ever know 1900, as we know the old century of 1800?

The AMERICAN MONTHLY has rounded out the century, and bids her readers good morning in the new day of a new century!

M. S. L.

CHAPTER HINTS.

MANY newly formed Chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, or persons thinking of forming such Chapters are anxious for information and suggestions regarding the aims and methods of Chapter work.

In considering how to form a new Chapter, the first questions usually asked are "Who shall be asked to join?" "Whose applications should be accepted?"

Personal respectability and "proven descent from a recognized patriot" are, of course, indispensable.

It is desirable to secure as charter members of a Chapter those whose character and standing would inspire confidence in the purposes of the organization. Yet while these *lead*, others should be encouraged to follow, and eventually render such services as they shall prove themselves competent to perform. Only by this means can *all* women of distinctively American descent be combined in this great National Society, and others be led to realize their inherited responsibilities and to use their united influences for the good of the Nation. Social distinctions give way before this high endeavor, permeating all classes with the principles for which our fathers fought, the faith that upheld them.

It should be noted, to avoid a frequent misapprehension, that twelve persons living in one locality must be *accepted members* of the National Society *before* they can organize as a Chapter.

After organization, the first thing undertaken by a Chapter is usually the quickening of the intelligent interest of its own members. They are called upon for papers on the causes of the American Revolution, its most significant events, the framing of our government, &c., &c. Family relics, incidents of individual history, all that throws light upon the period of our struggle for independence when brought forward at Chapter meetings will be found helpful.

A new Chapter will sometimes place in a postoffice, or other public building, a copy of the Declaration of the Independence.

It will take some steps to encourage among children and youth the study of American history; to stimulate the rising generation to a thoughtful consideration of our formation period, and the Divine purpose that shaped our destiny as a people.

Great attention should be paid—especially in the original

States—to local history, so often forgotten, and the aid of the local press should be secured for bringing before the public all that might induce a high standard of principle and patriotism.

Then all that tends to unite us to the great and rapidly increasing number of Daughters, and leads to combined effort should be encouraged. Our great strength lies in our being actually, as well as in name, a National Society.

The members of a Chapter should be invited to subscribe to the official organ of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution—the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in order to keep abreast of all that is done or planned by the organization as a whole, and to be in touch with other Chapters. In this connection should be considered the special claims of our eagerly anticipated Continental Hall, which will be a noble bond of union between all sections of our country, a strong and constant stimulus to remember our great historic past as an incentive to present duty.

The celebration of noted anniversaries of those of local events often almost unknown at the present day is far more important than we have been accustomed to realize. Such celebrations should be so planned as to win the coöperation of the community to which the Chapter belongs. To confine them merely to its own members is to throw away a great opportunity for enlightening and uplifting those outside its ranks; for impressing upon those their personal responsibilities; for promoting the true welfare of the Nation. Even a request made through the press, that flags shall be raised in memory of a national anniversary arouses general enthusiasm.

Little need be said as to the preservation of historic places, documents, &c., or the making of historic sites. The few years during which the various patriotic societies have taken up this duty have shown conclusively the imperative necessity for preserving such memorials of our past for the sake of their influence upon our future.

Greatest, perhaps, of all the opportunities awaiting the loving service of a Chapter, are those comprehended under the

general head of educational work. This is almost boundless in its scope and its importance.

It is alike our duty and privilege to carry this forward first of all in our *own homes*. Then, we should see that our schools in number and efficiency supply the needs of our rapid growth in population. We should take to the Sunday-school, the asylum, the prison, the slums the principles of true Christian patriotism. It is our fitting work to bring these principles to the masses of our foreign population, by translating into their various languages what will help to prepare them aright for citizenship.

Let us remember here, that no race has a stronger claim upon us as members of a national organization, than the early Americans, the Indians. To their reservations; their schools; to every possibility for winning their confidence and reaching out to them our sympathy and help, we should turn with eagerness. In so helping them upward, in leading them to feel our friendly attitude, we can do our part towards solving a grave problem that has long confronted the Nation.

As we touch upon this great possibility, we realize that even within the past year fresh duties, fresh responsibilities have come to us. We, who pledged our services to the Nation in time of war, cannot fail now to meet the crying needs of the islands for which as a result of the war we are now responsible! They are awaiting in sore distress for what we can do for them!

And surely we can never fail to realize the claims of our Army and Navy—especially the need of pure, elevating literature for camps and hospitals.

This article must be necessarily too brief to enter into detail. It can only indicate the various lines of work now open to our Chapters and our membership as a whole. We should stand in relation to these "ready, aye ready," to use the watchword of a Scottish clan. Numbering nearly thirty thousand, growing steadily, much may depend upon our faithfulness, our earnestness, our consecration.

Underlying all that has yet been done by this Society is reliance upon the Divine guidance and help of the Conti-

mental Congress; the meetings of the "National Board" and of a large proportion of the Chapters open with prayer. Usually, religious exercises are a part of the patriotic celebrations promoted by the Daughters. If this spirit shall continue and animate each new Chapter, then indeed we may trust that "our work shall be established upon our hands," and that through our efforts the Nation we love shall become purer and nobler.

On one of the days when our great welcome to the hero of Manila was being given in New York, the writer, waiting in an adjacent railway station, watched the surging throngs all animated by a common interest. There were "all sorts and conditions of men," plain elderly people evidently from rural districts, young girls wearing miniatures of the Admiral, family groups with children who proudly carried flags. It was not alone the presence of a hero that swayed all with enthusiasm. They honored him because he had nobly served a noble Nation! So, as the crowds passed by, the thought came vividly to mind that to blend such as these, with their varied conditions, into one grand, harmonious whole, to so foster and stimulate patriotic feeling, that what was that day a strong impulse should become a steadfast, abiding principle—that is and must continue to be the high purpose of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE DIFFERENT OFFICES AT HEADQUARTERS.

It has seemed for a long time that the members of the Society at large had not a correct knowledge of the vast amount of work accomplished by the active officers and their corps of efficient assistants at headquarters.

* Members of the Board who come to Washington once a month to attend Board Meetings, come into touch with more or less of the result of the work; but we doubt if many of them could give a detailed account of all the work done in any one office.

It has seemed well, in justice to the members of the Society who have no way of knowing or seeing the busy brains and hands at work, day after day and month after month, what the duties are; what is accomplished and why money is needed to carry on so stupendous a work, and more—that the heads of the offices, who work the year around without recompense, should at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the public are intelligent on the kind and quality of work accomplished, and that it is really no sinecure.

We have gone to some pains to get as correct a statement as possible to present to the members, and we feel assured that they will be gratified at the result.

The first room we will enter is the Board Room. All the Board meetings are held in this room. A conception of the manifold work of the Board can be arrived at best by a careful reading of the minutes of all meetings in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY*. In this room the Recording Secretary has her desk, and also that of the official stenographer.

The Corresponding Secretary's desk is here, and some idea of the work carried on in this room can be gained by the following summaries:

RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Stenographer to the National Board of Management acts as Clerk to the Recording Secretary General. Her duties are as follows:

Take short-hand notes of the Board, committee, special and other meetings and transcribe the same;

Give due notice of all meetings of the National Society or National Board of Management, committees, conferences, etc.;

Notify State and Chapter Regents of all votes, orders and proceedings appertaining to their duties, authorized by the National Board;

Prepare all notifications of committee appointments, and send out same;

Have charge of the seal; applying the same to all certificates of membership issued by the National Society (these average four hundred monthly);

Stamp application papers and cards of admission to membership (four hundred each monthly);

Assist with the correspondence of the Recording Secretary;

Type-write all legal documents required by the National Society;
Aid in the preparation of special reports, when necessary;

During the sessions of the Continental Congress perform the duties of Official Stenographer (thus saving the expense of employing a stenographer), in order that daily reports may be read at the opening of each day's session.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Corresponding Secretary General is charged with conducting all correspondence of the Society and of the National Board that does not specifically affect the assigned duties of other officers.

All letters received by her are recorded, answered, filed and copies kept of all answers.

Application blanks, Constitutions, Membership circulars, Officers' lists, Caldwell circulars, and all printed matter for general distribution are sent out by her and a report made monthly of the supplies issued.

To this office is also assigned the duty of promulgating each year, sixty days in advance of the Congress, all proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws.

As Chairman of the Committee on Hotels and Railroads she contracts with the various roads as to rates, gives notice by circular to all State and Chapter Regents, and is required to identify the visiting delegates and countersign all railroad certificates.

In addition to the general correspondence of the Society and National Board there is often much special work occasioned by this officer being appointed on various committees.

The Corresponding Secretary is allowed the assistance of one clerk.

The next room is given up to the Curator and the Business Manager of the Magazine.

The duties of the Curator are necessarily manifold. Among the most important are the following:

She has charge of all supplies, records, documents and other property belonging to the National Society placed in the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution and for which she is responsible.

Has custody of all articles sold by the National Society, fills orders for rosettes, Lineage Books, Directories, ribbon, Statute Books, etc., and receipts for all money received. Keeps a regular set of books and renders monthly accounts to the National Board.

Has charge of all stationery and supplies for the office; keeps record of amount of stationery used by officers and clerks; fills orders for stationery from National Officers and State Regents and purchases all envelopes bearing United States stamps from the post-office;

keeps office and officers supplied with stamps, paper, ink, pencils, files, and other incidentals; keeping an itemized account of all office expenses and making a monthly report of same to the Treasurer General; prepares all application papers for binding; answers letters addressed to the office and letters on matters not specifically pertaining to any officer; re-addresses letters to members sent to the office for that purpose; keeps office open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and receives all visitors, messengers, etc., and answers their inquiries.

A careful reading of the Treasurer's report will give an insight into the routine and detailed labor of this work-shop.

TREASURER GENERAL.

This office combines two kinds of work which naturally belong in separate divisions. The first is the division of accounts proper. The second keeps the records of admittance, initiations, transfers reinstatements, resignations, deaths, marriages and changes of address of nearly 30,000 members. Yet the work is done by but three women, the Treasurer General and two clerks.

The method of work is as follows: Each letter that comes to this office is opened by the Treasurer General in person, who takes out the remittance and endorses upon the back of the letter, the date, amount enclosed, signer of check, bank on which drawn, and the State and Chapter from which it comes. As she lays it aside she writes on a tally sheet the kind of enclosure, the amount, the name of Chapter and State and the purpose for which the remittance is intended, whether for charter, life membership, initiation fee, annual dues or a gift to some special fund. When the opening of the mail is finished; there is at her right hand a pile of endorsed letters, in the center of the desk a pile of checks, on the right a pile of letters which had no enclosure, and in front of her the long list of small entries on the tally sheet.

The pile at the right is at once given to the clerks, who look up the matters involved and answer the letters according to the needs of each. Meanwhile, the Treasurer endorses the checks, drafts, money orders, etc., affixes the stamp which makes them payable to the bank and makes out duplicate deposit slips. If the remittances are made payable to "Treasurer General," no endorsement is necessary, the stamp suffices. But if her full name and title appear on the face of the check, the same must be written on the back. Such checks, therefore, double the work, when the writing of any unnecessary word costs precious time.

The remittances are now arranged in order, beginning with the smallest, and counted. The sums on the tally sheet are added, and all three amounts must agree. If they do not, an error is manifest, and must be corrected. As every Daughter who comes to the city

eels a natural interest in the disposition of her money, there is sometimes a stream of people going and coming through the room all day, talking to the clerks and to the Treasurer. If she happens to be adding a column or setting down figures at the moment, her attention is distracted and some error results in one of the three counts. The whole must be gone over again most carefully, item by item, until the error is discovered. Much valuable time is thus consumed. But the work is necessary, because the clerks have nothing but this record to follow, and it must be correct.

When the three accounts finally tally, the checks are given to one clerk, the endorsed letters to the other and each counts the items independently. They always find the two amounts identical. In this way, the sums passing through the hands of the Treasurer each day are verified by two witnesses. She now deposits the amount in bank, and the responsibility for its safety is off her shoulders.

For each remittance, she then addresses an envelope, makes a receipt in duplicate, folds two blanks for future remittance, writes a card for each new member whose initiation fees were sent, and encloses all with the original letter in the unsealed envelope, ready for the attention of the Record Clerk. The latter, meanwhile, answers, looks up records for inquirers, and makes out transfer cards, ready for the Treasurer's signature, and notes the amounts of rebate for which checks must be drawn by the Treasurer later in the day.

As fast as these other duties permit, she takes the mail as finished by the Treasurer and compares the receipts with the entries on the backs of the letters, and the cards with the names in the letters. She removes the cards and arranges them in alphabetical order, and gives to the second clerk the accounts which seem likely to be most easily adjusted. Each clerk then goes carefully over the Chapter rolls involved in her share of the mail, and checks off each individual payment, transfer, resignation, reinstatement, marriage or death mentioned in the letters. As Chapter Treasurers rarely arrange their closely written lists alphabetically, it is necessary to go back and forth from one end of the alphabet to the other many times in checking these items for a large Chapter. But nearly four years' experience has taught the Record Clerk such accuracy of hand and eye, such rapidity of work and such concentration of mind under confusing circumstances that an error is almost never made.

When Chapter Treasurer's report members as "resigned" or "dropped for non-payment of dues," the Society must know the future status of each, for resignation or dropping from a Chapter does not involve resignation or dropping from the National Society, unless the member so elects. A stock of mimeographed circular letters of inquiry is kept on hand to meet these cases and one is sent with a bill for dues to each delinquent member reported. The Constitution requires that no member be dropped from the Society until two

notices of her arrears have been sent her. Such letters are generally sent out by the second clerk.

The frequent changes recently made in the Constitution cause much confusion to Chapter Treasurers, who fail to understand conflicting rulings in successive years. Too much or too little money is often sent in consequence. The surplus must be refunded, or the deficit made good. In either case a letter is required to explain the ruling now in force. Sometimes five or six letters are required for the adjustment of one account. When money is refunded, a check for the full amount of surplus sent is returned. This requires both a revenue and a postage stamp. For each dollar check thus returned, the Society pays four cents, or, in other words, one dollar for the ninety six cents received. This can hardly be called a business-like transaction, but is obligatory under the existing laws of the Society. In the course of a year, many hundred dollars are thus refunded and the expenditures of the National Society are thereby made to seem much greater than they would under better considered laws. The correspondence involved in these and kindred matters, averages at least fifty letters a day.

All gifts are acknowledged by the Treasurer in person, and all matters involving friction or ill feeling are brought to her for settlement. She attends to these personally. When the visitors depart, and the office is closed after 4 p. m. she is at last able to finish her work in the quiet necessary for the accuracy. The items of the day's receipts are now slowly and carefully entered in the great cash book and checked off in the morning's tally sheet, each in its proper column and in alphabetical order by Chapter, a reference being made for each, in red ink, to the page in the ledger where it is to be posted next morning.

Any bills which have been authorized by some National Officer and approved by the Finance Committee, are now paid by check. No others are considered and no bill is paid in cash. The vouchers are stamped with a request for their return, endorsed with the name of the department to which they belong, the date of payment, and the number in consecutive order.

These expenditures are now entered in the cash book, with the number of the check opposite each, and the account is balanced. If the sum of the receipts, minus the sum expended, does not equal the amount in bank as shown by the bank book, the whole must be gone over again, to find what has been omitted. It is often after dark before the Treasurer can go home.

Next morning, before visitors come and the confusion begins, the Record Clerk, who is also the ledger clerk, posts in the ledger each item set down by the Treasurer the night before in the cash book. The second clerk now verifies the posting with her. In this way each item is gone over six or eight times, and an error is almost impossible.

As application papers are generally sent to the Registrar General, and fees to the Treasurer, neither officer could intelligently coöperate with the other without frequent comparisons of accounts. Several times a week the Registrar's clerk brings to the Treasurer's office a large pile of papers, to have the payment marked upon them.

The temporary cards made by the Treasurer in preparing the mail, now come in play, as they are in alphabetical order, the clerk can readily find any name corresponding to those on the application papers, by simply running over the cards, in case the money has been received. If the desired name is found on a card, the paper is marked "paid" and the card taken from the file to await further action.

As soon as the Registrar's clerks have finished numbering the papers of the new members admitted at each Board meeting, the Treasurer's clerks transfer the numbers to these cards. While one clerk marks the numbers, the other verifies the entry. As fast as possible the names are then transferred to their proper places in alphabetical order on the Chapter rolls, the two clerks comparing and verifying each name. The cards are then destroyed. All this sounds very easy. But it requires an immense amount of time, and cannot be done hastily if the record is to be correct.

Three times each year, the Chapter Treasurers are required to make a report of all increase and decrease in their membership, on blanks furnished for the purpose in duplicate. As there are now about seven hundred Chapters, and the number is constantly increasing, the examination and comparison of these seven hundred reports three times a year is something of a task, and requires most patient care. It is very rare that a report is correct. When not correct, letters must be written explaining the error. Sometimes a report must be sent back four times, before the difficulty is adjusted. It is wonderful that so much time should have to be thus wasted. But there seems to be no help, for the membership would be hopelessly confused, if it were not for this tri-yearly adjustment.

Every summer, when the mail is reduced, the opportunity is seized for filing the accumulated papers, which our present force has not time to deal with during the rest of the year. Holes are punched through the papers and they are now placed in alphabetical order by States and Chapters in filing cases, having metal rods which pass through the punched holes. This prevents any paper from slipping away out of the sight. At this time, also, individual bills are sent to the 2,000 or 3,000 members-at-large. A month is usually required for this, as each address has to be looked up afresh in the card catalogue.

Just before and during a Board meeting the room of the Treasurer is a scene of confusion. The mail at this time is about three times as great as usual. The Registrar's clerk, who has also been inundated with work at the last moment, rushes in to have papers marked.

Chapter officers come to ask why papers have not been passed. The typewriters rattle.irate members come with grievances, and everybody wants everything at once until the place buzzes like a swarm of bees. Of course no book-keeping can be done under such confusion. Irremediable mistakes would occur if it were attempted. The mail is therefore placed in the safe until after the Board meeting, when comparative quiet is restored. It is then so considerable that a week's hard work is needed to get the mass assorted, enter it on the books, give the receipts and assign the letters to the clerks.

At the end of each month, a detailed report of receipts and expenditures to be read at the next Board meeting is made. The Treasurer and the Ledger Clerk go over their respective books and make a report, each independently; that of the Ledger Clerk is known as a trial balance. If they tally, there is evidently no error in the posting or in the report. If they do not tally, search is made until the error is found and corrected. These two are then copied into the proper books and all the financial papers of the month are submitted to the inspection of the Auditor. As he is an expert in the United States Treasury, his scrutiny is very close, and the slightest error would cause his comment.

After the minutes of a Board meeting have been approved, they are sent to the Magazine for publication. The proof of the Treasurer's report must now be carefully read and corrected by the Treasurer and her clerks, lest a cipher or a decimal point go astray and vitiate the whole account, after all their care. As the Treasurer is under a heavy bond, an error in the published report might involve everything she owns, for she is judged by her reports and a mistake once printed is almost impossible to correct.

All the processes here detailed involve most patient care and an expenditure of time, anxiety and nervous energy almost incalculable. The most trying feature of the work is that an account rarely stays settled. The membership is migratory, and the same member may be moved from the roll of one Chapter to that of another as often as she pleases.

Another fruitful source of trouble is in the frequent change of Chapter Treasurers, and a lack of coöperation between them and the Chapter Registrars. Half the correspondence and expenditure of time, stationery and postage might be avoided if there were a better understanding between these officers, and if all members would read and follow the changes in the Constitution made by their own Congress.

The adjoining room is occupied by the Vice-President in Charge of Organization and the Registrar General. A very important part of the business of the Society is accomplished in this room.

VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

Chapter Regents are presented to the National Board of Management through the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, having been appointed by their respective State Regents. Previous to presentation, their names must be looked up in the Treasurer's records to see if they are in good standing and members-at-large. After their presentation to the Board, each Chapter Regent is notified of her appointment, and their respective State Regents also notified. Their names are then recorded in the Chapter Ledger, Chapter Card Catalogue and Chapter Files and a Chapter Regent's commission, signed by the President General, Recording Secretary General and the incumbent of the above named office, with the official seal attached, sent them.

When a Regent is elected a request is sent to the National Board of Management for formal authorization to organize a Chapter, and upon confirmation of such request, notice is sent to the Regent; their Chapter recorded in the Chapter Ledger, Chapter Card Catalogue and Chapter Files, and the Chapter Regent's commission sent. Before being presented all names in the Chapter must be compared to the records, to be assured that they are members of the Society.

All resignations and expirations by limitations (time being two years) of Chapter Regents are presented to the Board, and such resignations and expirations are recorded in the Chapter Ledger, Chapter Card Catalogue and Chapter Files.

The date of organization of Chapters, names of Chapters, and marriages and deaths of Chapter Regents must be recorded in the Chapter Ledger.

The Chapter Card Catalogue which contains a record of all Chapter officers with the date of their election, is arranged by States, and then by Chapters, alphabetically; organized Chapters being in one drawer and unorganized in another.

The original lists of officers received from the different Chapters, after being type-written, are filed in the Chapter Files—such lists being kept from year to year.

The name of each State Regent is recorded in the Chapter Ledger; likewise their appointment, election, resignation or death.

Charter blanks are issued to all organized Chapters, and are returned filled out with the Charter members, officers, date of organization, etc. The members' names and national numbers are verified by their application papers, and the question of their Charter fee having been paid looked up in the Treasurer's records. A Charter number is given, and after passing through the engrosser's hands, is compared, signed, sealed and dated, and sent to the State Regent for her counter-signature. A letter is sent by the same mail to the State Regent ask-

ing her to sign and forward or present the Charter to the Chapter; also one to the Chapter Regent notifying her that it has been sent to the State Regent. The name of the Chapter, number of the Charter, and date of issuance is recorded in the Charter Ledger, which is arranged by States and then by date of issuance.

A type-written alphabetical list of Chapter names is kept up to date so as to avoid the duplicating of names.

At the monthly meetings of the National Board of Management a resume of the month's work is submitted.

To keep these records up to date and answer letters in this department necessitates a great amount of correspondence. All letters received are recorded, date of answer noted and filed, and all important answers copy pressed. Certificates of membership are dated also.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters being Chairman of the Credential Committee this year, adds to the correspondence and work in this office. Each name on the Credential blanks must be looked up in the Treasurer General's books, to see that they are members of the Chapter which they represent and are in good standing. Three type-written Credential lists are made, arranged first by States, then by Chapters, alphabetically; with the names of the Chapter Regents, delegates and alternates thereon reported—one for the Congress Reader; one for the Credential Committee and one for the Chairman of the House Committee. All are alike and up to date as far as possible.

Work done by clerk in charge of Card Catalogue, which work is under the supervision of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

A card (on which is full name, address and Chapter to which member belongs) is made for every applicant admitted to the National Society at the monthly Board meetings, and placed alphabetically in Member's Catalogue.

Every ancestor that is claimed by said applicants, is recorded; if not already in Ancestor's Catalogue a card is made with full record of service and the name and national number of descendant placed thereon: if ancestor's card is already in the Card Catalogue, the papers of said applicant are compared with those of the other descendants, and services verified; the name of said descendant being placed on this card.

All lines of genealogy are carefully watched and discrepancies noted.

Every resignation is noted on the membership card of each individual and the same noted on her application paper.

Every death is noted on the membership card of each individual and the same is noted on her application paper.

Every marriage is noted on application paper of member recently married; a new card is made out in married name and maiden card destroyed.

Every change of address *that is sent to headquarters* is noted and new card accordingly made (the old one being destroyed).

Every transfer from one Chapter to another, or to "at large" is noted on member's card.

Par parenthesis: 3,803 membership cards have been made and entered alphabetically in the Member's Catalogue from November 22, 1898, to November 1, 1899, inclusive.

Each membership card, being made out from the personal signature of the applicant, makes the catalogue a correct reference bureau and thus simplifies the work in the other departments in many instances.

The Registrar and the Vice-President in Charge of Organization occupy the same room.

On account of the serious illness of the Registrar's mother a summary of this work cannot be given. The rush of work in this department has occupied all the time of the assistant, but some conception of the work can be imagined when the members of Chapters consider what it is to do their part in the preparation of applications and confirming records and genealogies. Every application must go through some eighteen processes before complete and when four and five hundred are passed upon some months, searches made and genealogies verified, some idea of this work can be gained.

The Historian General and her assistants occupy the room with the Librarian and her assistant.

LIBRARIAN GENERAL.

The Library of the Society is technical, chiefly composed of State, county, town and family histories, genealogies, lists of revolutionary soldiers, and such books of reference as throw light on the part taken by the different States, communities, and individuals in the Revolution and establishment of our Government. It is used to facilitate the work of verifying the papers of applicants, and thus forms part, and an important part, of the offices of the Registrar General and the Historian General.

The appropriation for the purchase of books is so small that the Librarian General depends almost solely on gifts and exchanges, and for a long time these bequests were upon the shelves, of little use to Historian and Registrar. It requires library training to make the

card catalogue and index these books. The indexer who is doing this work is indefatigable in her labors, and her knowledge and zeal march apace. There is hardly a day but applicants in this office are assisted by her in tracing their genealogy and service, for who could be better equipped than the person who had indexed the books. Indexing has been well described by William Oldys, who in 1687 said, "Ye Labor and ye Patience, ye Judgment and ye Penetration, which are required to make a Good Index is only known to those who have gone through this most necessary and painful, but least praised part of a publication."

The indexer is also applied to when the work of any department of the office requires additional help.

The duties of the Librarian General are to obtain desirable books, to acknowledge receipt of all accessions with expressions of thanks to the donors, to maintain a general superintendence of the library, to make monthly reports of its condition to the Board of Management, and an annual report to the Congress; these reports including such special notices of the books added to the library as may seem suitable, and to conduct the correspondence. This involves letters to the officers of Chapters throughout the Society in the earnest endeavor to interest the Chapters to secure books in their respective localities, either as gifts, or in exchange for the publications of the National Society.

The prompt and generous response from Chapters, and the coöperation of Chapter officers has been most advantageous to the library, and is gratefully appreciated by the Librarian General.

THE HISTORIAN GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

In the Historian's department the Lineage books are prepared for publication. Three volumes a year; each volume containing one thousand national members.

The descent of each member is first copied from the records, then the names of ancestors are compared with the Card Catalogue, marking on each paper all who have entered the Society on that man or woman. The assistant who so ably fills this position combines accuracy with speed. The compiler then reads the service in all the records referred to and consults all the references given. She compares the genealogy from all the information she can procure, thus perfecting as nearly as possible the record of each member. These carefully prepared records are then type-written and afterward the compiler compares them with the original papers. When explanations are required and errors found letters are always

written, so that each lineage can be corrected before publication. Hundreds of these letters are written in the preparation of each book.

A knowledge of genealogy, history, editing, proof-reading and indexing is necessary for the workers on these books. The publications would be worthless without revision, and it requires long experience to detect errors. When the records are ready for print they are given to the Historian General, who carefully reviews them. When the book is published a postal card is sent to every Daughter whose name appears in the current volume. It is readily seen that this work requires expert service.

I have wondered since going through the detail of all this work and the paraphernalia at hand to facilitate it, and the expert assistants to further the perfection of these records, how the first Lineage book ever had a birth. The writer was historian and compiler. We had no reference books—no Card Catalogue—and no experts in those early days that knew the most approved manner of making out application papers. Not a day of assistance from any one and not a letter written but what the Historian wrote.

Much of our work in the early days had to be experimental, and the old adage, "that fools rush in where angels fear to tread," might fit; and yet, while many in the light of to-day could make out "lines" not recorded, it answered the purpose. And if some were disappointed they probably to-day would not spell an ancestor's name three different ways in one application paper, and then arraign the Historian because she failed to choose the way of spelling they liked best.

The birth of the Lineage book was not ignoble certainly, or it could not have evolved so creditable an offspring—from small things greater things have grown. The seed planting was timely and the harvest has been abundant.

The same situation pertains in every department. Every assistant here has become an expert in her line of work. It is all high class work and only those of unusual attainments could keep the record up to the high water mark that characterizes all work at headquarters. It would be impossible

now, as the work has so multiplied and the lines become so far reaching, to secure the supervision of a board of ladies to watch over and care for the interest of the Society, if they could not have the assistance of clerical service from expert hands who understood every minutia of demand.

We hope no Daughter will come here without giving some time to the study of the work accomplished in these departments, for when once understood it would be very apparent that a curtail in force must needs be a reduction of work accomplished and a narrowing of the Society's influence for good. The wheels of such an enterprise should not be made to stand still or move backward.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

WASHINGTON, *December 14, 1899.*

TO-DAY is the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, and the patriotic societies of the District of Columbia have arranged a memorial service to be held this afternoon in Epiphany Church. The first suggestion of this appropriate observance of the day came from the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it was cordially met by the other patriotic societies. The committee of arrangements is: General Thomas M. Vincent, chairman, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Beverly W. Kenyon, Society of the Colonial Dames; Mr. Charles F. T. Beale, Society of the Colonial Wars; Mrs. Charles H. Alden, Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Society of the War of 1812; Miss Mary Desha, Secretary, Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mr. William H. Pearce, Grand Marshal, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The orator is Mr. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State.

The hospital ship "Missouri," to which the Daughters of the American Revolution launch is attached, arrived at Manila on November 28th. All on board were well. It is

probable that she will make a trip to San Francisco in January, with sick and convalescent soldiers.

The December meeting of the National Board was held last week and brought a number of members who have not been here since last Spring. Mrs. Manning has recovered and presided as usual. Several State Regents were present—Miss Daggett, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Belden, of New York; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, and Mrs. Page, of Virginia. A number of Vice-Presidents whose husbands are in the Senate have returned to the city, among them Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Frye and Mrs. Burroughs. The winter meetings of the National Board, with the increased attendance of Vice-Presidents and State Regents, brings relief to the members who live in or near Washington, upon whom much of the necessary routine work falls, especially in the Summer months when the Board is not in session. Besides the regular duties of the National Officers the work is done by committees, of which there are eleven: Executive, Printing, Supervising, Auditing, Purchasing, Finance, Magazine, Chapter By-Laws, Prison Ships, Credential and Continental Hall. So difficult is it to find members who will be in town to attend to the business that the few available ones have too much to do. For instance, the present Regent for the District of Columbia, who is in Washington eleven months of the year, is a member of seven committees. It sometimes happens that Chapters cannot get their business attended to promptly because it is utterly impossible to call together the committee which has the matter in charge. Nominally the National Board is large enough to manage the affairs of the Society, without making it a burden to any one, but when there is taken into consideration the number of State Regents who cannot possibly attend the monthly meetings, and the Vice-Presidents in distant States, who hold the position simply as an honor, it is seen that the management of the growing business of the National Society is really a problem. At least, so it seems to an outsider.

The ten Chapters in the District of Columbia gave last week an entertainment for the Continental Memorial Hall Fund, which they hope will prove a financial, as it was an artistic, success. It took the form of a Colonial Tea on Thursday and Friday afternoons, with music, tableaux and dancing in the evenings. All the ladies receiving or assisting in any way were dressed in the style of revolutionary times, which gave opportunity for the display of many heir-looms in gowns, jewelry and miniatures. Other valuable relics, such as old documents, silver and china, were exhibited in cases in one of the rooms, while in another music was furnished by harp and violins, the players clad in Colonial livery. A.

"I recommend that Lieutenant George H. Shields be brevetted for gallantry on the field."

Thus wrote Captain Evans, of the Twelfth Infantry, in his report to his commanding officer.

It was at the battle of English, in the Philippines, August 16th, that young George H. Shields, Jr., of St. Louis, distinguished himself. He is First Lieutenant of Company C, Twelfth Infantry, regulars, and is a son of General George H. Shields, a veteran of the Civil War. It will be remembered that he went to Porto Rico with Battery A, of St. Louis, and that he was a corporal in that organization. Not content with the short service in the Porto Rican campaign, he entered the regular army as first lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry, which was stationed at Jefferson Barracks last winter. He has seen real fighting since then.

At the battle of August 16th Lieutenant Shields led his company, as his captain was too ill with fever to leave his tent. When the opportunity came this young officer was ready for it.

Placing himself at the head of his men he led the charge. They pushed to the front with all speed. Through swamps and rice fields they went, sometimes with water and mire above their waists. The enthusiasm of a sudden dash was not theirs; it was heavy pulling, and the enemy's Mauser's were flying.

With shouts of encouragement Lieutenant Shields pressed forward. At the edge of the rice field he paused for his men to come up and form in line. He looked back. Ten men were struggling toward him!

Company C, Twelfth Infantry, was represented at the battle line by a gallant young lieutenant and ten privates.

Their ammunition was far behind, hopelessly mired in the treacherous swamp. Their comrades were lying in that black ooze, wounded and entangled in underbrush. With only the loads already in their guns, they dashed on. Other companies came up, and the enemy was dislodged.

It is no wonder that First Lieutenant George H. Shields is recommended for a brevet for gallantry on the field.

Lieutenant Shields lives with his men; he eats and sleeps with them; he shares all their hardships. This is the report brought back to St. Louis by a brother officer in the Twelfth Infantry. On and off the battlefield the young St. Louisan is proving that he is a worthy descendant of revolutionary ancestors.

It is a pretty story which Lieutenant Shield's friends tell of how his mother received the news of the recognition of her son's bravery.

The postman who serves that part of Westminster Place, where is the Shields home, has a kindly interest in the young soldier. When a letter bearing the Manila post-mark comes to him he puts it on top of the bundle of mail which he hands in at the door. He knows which is the most important of all the letters that come.

The morning that the news came of Captain Evan's recommendation for a brevet, there was a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Missouri at Mrs. Shield's house.

"Go into another room, open and read this letter, but do not tell me what is in it until after the meeting. You know I must preside."

She would do the duty that lay nearest, and she must not be unnerved. This was the thought that inspired her brave reso-

lution that ever-to-be-remembered morning. She is the brave mother of a brave son!

When her friend returned to the conference room the State Regent, presiding over the meeting, searched her face with her anxious mother heart beating fast with anxiety. One glance reassured her. A smiling face met her's.

This is the bright side of the picture of that battle of August 16th. It has a very, very dark side.

Company G, Twelfth Infantry, was not called out in that action, but the officers and men did what they could in assisting those already on the way to the front.

First Lieutenant Williams, of Company G, took Lieutenant Shield's horse and rode forward to the relief of the wounded, who were feebly crawling out of the mire. Here one grasped at the thick vines, and here another supported himself on his useless gun.

Careless of his own danger, Lieutenant Williams rode into the rice field to help bring in the wounded. He had accomplished much when a Mauser bullet struck his cheek, ploughed through his throat and lodged behind the opposite ear. He was taken to the hospital at Manila, where his wound was cared for, but the bullet was not removed. Miss Annie Wheeler, General Joe Wheeler's daughter, was his nurse there. He was placed on a returning transport and brought home. At Denver he telegraphed to Mrs. Shields, according to promise to her son at Manila, and he was taken to her home on his arrival at St. Louis with his nurse and tenderly cared for. He was in the house, weak and suffering, when the letter came to Mrs. Shields from the wife of Captain Baker, telling her of the recommendation for a brevet for her son.

Lieutenant Williams was the son of Doctor Williams, of Asheville, North Carolina. His father was too ill to come to him, but his sister journeyed to Philadelphia, whither he went from St. Louis. There the bullet was removed.

Last Friday Mrs. Shields received a telegram from Miss Williams, saying: "Bullet extracted. Operation successful. There is a fighting chance for life."

Saturday morning another telegram came: "He is dead." He had been brevetted for bravery on the field by the Great Commander-in-Chief of all.

Lieutenant Williams has been promoted.

Mrs. C. H. Holmead, Recording Secretary of American Chapter; Mrs. Patty Stocking, Regent, gave a most enjoyable tea and reception to the District Daughters, December 14th, which was largely attended. A pleasant feature of these gatherings is that it gives an opportunity of making more intimate acquaintances among the members of the Society.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES YEAR BY YEAR.

1492.—Columbus, with three vessels, sails from Palos in Spain and discovers sights in the Bahamas, 11th of October, and lands 12th of October. Discovers Cuba, 28th of October. Hayti, 6th of December; builds a fort; leaves a settlement of 39 men.

1493.—Returns to Spain, 4th of March. Sails from Cadiz, 25th of September; discovers Porto Rico.

1494.—He discovers Jamaica, 3d of May.

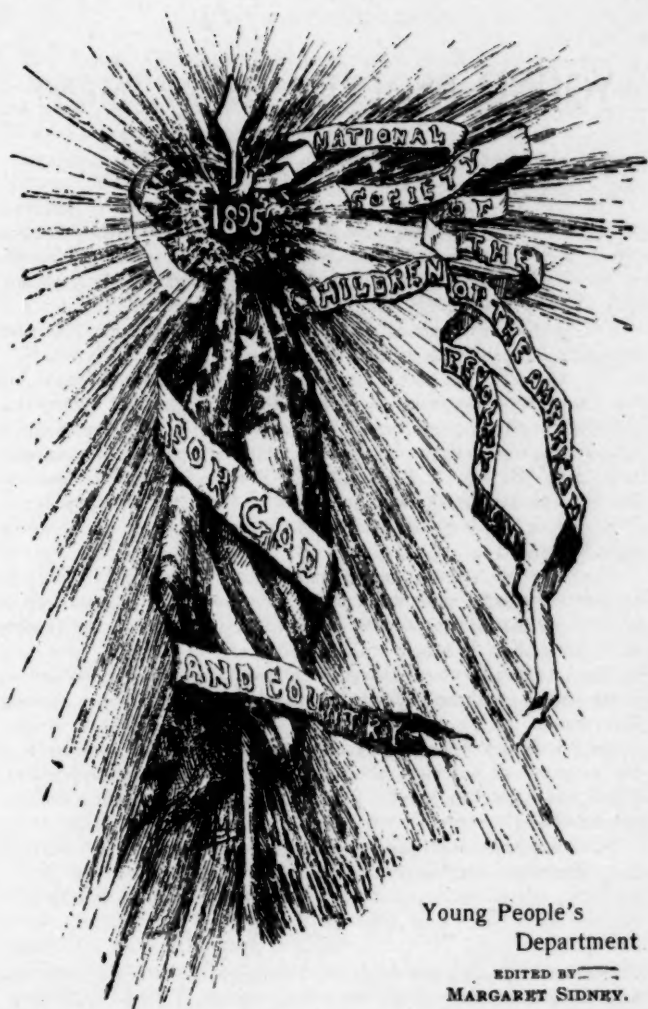
1497.—John and Sebastian Cabot (24th of June) sail along the coast of North America 900 miles.

1501.—Henry the Eighth issues a patent to colonize the New World. Never acted on.

1512.—A Spanish expedition from Porto Rico, under Ponce de Leon discovers the east coast of Florida and claims the country for Spain.

1513.—Balboa crosses the isthmus of Panama and discovers the Pacific ocean, 25th of September.

1514.—Santiago in Cuba founded.



MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

Young People's
Department

EDITED BY —
MARGARET SIDNEY.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held in the reception room of Columbian University on Thursday, December 7th, at ten o'clock. Present: Mrs. Lothrop, National President; Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Cromwell, Mrs. Hamlin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The reports of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization and the Corresponding Secretary were read and approved. Thirty-one application papers were read and accepted. The Vice-President in Charge of Organization presented the following names for confirmation: Mrs. Maria P. S. Beale, as State Promoter of North Carolina. By Mrs. Hodge, State Director of Ohio, Mrs. Frederick Shedd, as President of Oliver Shedd Society, of Columbus, Ohio, both of whom were accepted.

It was moved and seconded that the Vice-President in Charge of Organization order cards to be printed and send to all State Directors, announcing date of Annual Convention, and a request to send reports in by the 20th of February. Carried.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization was authorized to order badges in three sizes similar to those used at the last Annual Convention.

The National President presented to the Board for its consideration the program of exercises for the entire week of said Convention, which was highly approved. Discussion followed and many important details were settled.

There being no more business the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

By some oversight two items were omitted from the report of the Recording Secretary of the November meeting. There were fifty-one new members accepted, and the National President announced the appointment of Mrs. Robert C. Talbott as State Director of Kentucky.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention will be held in Washington, District of Columbia, February 17th to 24th. The following is the program for the week. A few details may necessarily be changed, but the main features will be according to these dates:

Saturday, February 17th, 10 a. m.—Welcoming reception by the National Officers. All members will register and receive their badges.

11 a. m.—Reports of National Officers. Reports of State Directors, embodying the reports of local Societies.

2. p. m.—Reports continued, etc.

Sunday, February 18th, 3.30 p. m.—Public patriotic service. Due notice of which will be given.

Monday, February 19th.—Historic trips in and around Washington under careful and intelligent guidance.

Tuesday, February 20th.—Historic trips continued.

Wednesday Morning, February 21st.—Historic trips continued. The annual reception given by the officers of the National Board to all members and friends will be held as usual in the banquet hall of the Hotel Cochran, corner Fourteenth and K streets, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

On Tuesday or Wednesday the annual reception of the President and Mrs. McKinley to the members will take place.

Also on one of these days the Halls of the Ancients, one of the fine educational features of Washington, and a splendid reproduction (as its name indicates) of Rome, Athens and Egypt in their glory is secured for the entire day by the National Society in order that the members and their friends can get the benefit of a reduced rate of tickets of admission.

Thursday, February 22d, 10 a. m.—Grand public patriotic meeting in the Columbia Theatre, F street.

Friday, February 23d.—Annual trip to Mount Vernon, with exercises around the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution Tree. This concludes the Annual Convention.

All the exercises will be held at the Columbian University Hall, corner Fifteenth and H streets, with the exception of the public patriotic meeting on Washington's Birthday, which will be in the Columbia Theatre, on F street, as usual.

These dates have been selected for this Young People's Convention in order that the Presidents of the local Societies may be enabled to attend the meetings of the Convention without sacrificing any of the sessions of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress. It is earnestly hoped and expected that a very large proportion of the officers and members of the Societies in the various States, those certainly at a short remove from Washington, will be present, and make

this Convention a live, practical session, full of interest and inspiration for the future.

Make a grand effort to bring a delegation from each Society. Nothing is so beneficial to young people as a week in Washington. Let the National Capital, replete with history, teach the youthful members what cannot possibly be learned in books. At least each Society should send one delegate. If it cannot be arranged in any other way, hold a patriotic meeting with recitations and music, and with the proceeds send your delegate, whom you may elect, on to represent you at this Convention.

The Historic trips inaugurated by the National President in 1895 have been continued each year, and are a large factor in the educational advantages of a week in Washington to the young members. Ladies and gentlemen of Washington, who by reason of long residence in the National Capital, are qualified to entertain and instruct the young people, have volunteered their service in escorting the members to the various points of interest. It is thus that all possible means of culture are to be employed by which the National Society can teach the history of the Nation to its members. As many parties will be made up as are desired.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

UNDER the auspices of the patriotic societies of the District, impressive memorial services in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington were held at 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday in the Church of the Epiphany, on G street.

The church interior was appropriately decorated with American flags, which were draped on either side of the sanctuary, covered the fronts of the side and rear galleries and were looped between the windows. The attendance was large and distinguished. The Right Reverend Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of Washington, officiated, assisted by the rector of the church, Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim; Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith and Rev. Dr. T. S. Childs, chaplain of the Sons of the American Revolution; Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott, chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, and Rev. C. R. Stetson, chaplain of the Society of the Colonial Wars. The music was rendered by the Epiphany choir, under direction of E. A. Varela. The congregation was supplied with pamphlets containing the complete order of the service, including the hymns, Scripture readings, Psalms and the prayers, which included a collect for peace and petitions for the President of the United States and all in civil authority; of special thanksgiving; for the patriotic societies and of St. Chrysostom. Societies of the Children of the American Revolution of the District had seats reserved in front. The "George Wash-

ington" Society, President Miss S. G. Hickey, was the banner Society in point of members and made a neat appearance, as they marched up the aisle.

The service opened with a prelude on the organ, Beethoven's "Funeral March on the Death of a Hero," followed by the singing of the processional hymn, "Thy Name, O Jesus, Be Forever Blest." Rev. Dr. Elliott read selections from the Scriptures; the 148th and 150th Psalms were sung by the choir and the people, and the lesson was read. The anthem, "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," was rendered by the choir.

The prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith. One of the special thanksgiving petitions was as follows:

O Lord, who art the resurrection and the life of them that believe, who art always to be praised in them that live and in them that are departed, we give Thee humble thanks for thy servant, George Washington, and for all others, thy servants, through whose valor and patience the liberties of our country were established; beseeching Thee to grant that we, using to Thy glory the gifts of Thy goodness, may, with all those who are departed in Thy faith and fear, rise again to eternal life and glory; through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The collect for the patriotic societies was the following:

O Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the patriotic societies represented here to-day, and the blessing which has hitherto attended them. And we pray Thee to continue to aid them in this and succeeding generations in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our fathers, through which our priceless heritage was won. And, finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience: in favor with Thee, our God; and in perfect charity with all the world: All which we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

After the very effective rendition by Miss Halley of Kipling's Recessional, set to the music of Reginald de Koven, Rev. Dr. McKim introduced Mr. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, who delivered an eloquent address, which was attentively listened to. Commencing his address, he described how Columbus, facing the darkness of an unknown sea, had found far in its mysterious solitudes another continent which was destined to become the home of a new civilization and the scene of the larger life and higher discipline of a new era of history. The hopes of humanity sought the land of promise through the gales of the western sea, and it became peopled with the brave, and the self-reliant, and the earnest and faithful. As the colonies grew it became the purpose of the colonists in the name of their king to provide civic government in which every citizen could

take part, and, he declared, after 150 years of political experience, the colonies were the best educated communities in public affairs that ever existed. Government of themselves was no experiment of the colonists when they rebelled. They had long made and had long honored their own laws.

The revolution was no miniature affair; no scheme of ambitious men to further their own schemes and purposes. It was the deliberate and reluctant determination of the people to be rid of a relation of independence that brought them no protection and much humiliation. It was the conviction of the greatest jurists on both sides of the sea that the resistance of the colonists was justified by all traditions of English liberty.

Sketching the outbreak of hostilities, Mr. Hill described the selection of Colonel Washington as commander-in-chief of the army, how he declined all compensation, declaring he would only accept his exact expenses, and would keep a careful record of those. With that outbreak, declared the speaker, the cry "God save the king" died away forever in the hearts of patriots and the garnered liberties of a hundred years burst forth in the impassioned cry "God save the people."

"It is in his representative capacity, his interpretation of his opportunity, and his part in the national development that Washington belongs to his country, to the world, and to all time," said Mr. Hill. We think of him as the first of American patriots, but his greatness lies in his relations of leadership rather than in a lonely isolation; for indissolubly connected with him are the minute-men who answered to his call under the ancient elm at Cambridge, the tattered heroes, who, with him, hewed their way across the ice-blocked Delaware, and the weary, unpaid troops who bade him farewell at Newburg, when the war was ended and the hard tasks of peace lay before his impoverished army. In celebrating him, we cannot forget the unflinching fortitude and bravery of those who suffered at Valley Forge and bled in the great struggle for the Hudson."

Further on he said:

"By instinct a nation builder, Washington perceived that without diversified industries America would always continue in a relation of dependence upon Europe. In his first address to Congress he advocated the fostering of industrial enterprise, and wrote elsewhere: 'The promotion of domestic manufactures will, in my conception, be among the first consequences which may be naturally expected from an energetic government.'

"He clearly grasped the great principle that, while there is a natural limit to the capacity of mankind to consume the fruits of the earth, there is no limit to the use of mechanical productions. Together with Hamilton, he founded a policy which has enabled the country to absorb an immense population, and filled it with the music of happy industry. It is this development, augmented by the substitution of

mechanical power for muscular energy, which has built our 450 cities, where only six or eight thousand inhabitants then existed, and created the expanding forces which push our commerce into distant oceans, clamoring for admission to the markets of the world.

"It is not in the power of the proudest and most polite people on earth," wrote Washington, at a time when the revolutionary statesmen wore homespun made of their own wool, in their own homes, by their own wives and daughters, 'to prevent us from becoming a great, a respectable and a commercial nation, if we shall continue united and faithful to ourselves.'

"And now that we have become a commercial nation, with no limit, to our production, except the demand for our commodities, would the great statesman counsel indifference to our future growth? And how shall we continue to be 'faithful to ourselves?' Surely not by suffering the door of trade, opened by negotiation and secured by solemn treaties, to be closed against us; nor by alienating territory that has come under the benign sovereignty of the United States by the law of nations; and still less by permitting anarchy or despotism to disturb the peace and prosperity of communities brought under our protection."

Bishop Satterlee then read the following exhortation from Washington's farewell address, prefacing it with the words: "Dearly beloved brethren and fellow-citizens: Suffer a word of exhortation in the name and the very words of that great man, the father of our country, in whose memorial we are met together to-day:

"Be Americans: The name which belongs to you in your national capacity must exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. Let there be no sectionalism, no north, south, east or west; you are all dependent, one on another, and should be one in union. Beware of attacks, open or covert, upon the Constitution. Beware of the baneful effects of party spirit and of the ruin to which its extremes must lead.

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to submit these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice?

"And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason

and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.' "

Dudley Buck's anthem, "Sing Alleluia Forth," was rendered by the choir, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by all, and the service closed with the recessional hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," and an organ postlude, Handel, "The Dead March from Saul."

These exercises were so fine and so adapted to our young members, it was considered best to print here at length, thinking they might be used in the local Societies' meetings.

THE Capital Society of Washington, District of Columbia, have held two notable meetings within the last few weeks; under their enthusiastic President, Miss Yatman. The last one was a patriotic excursion to Chevy Chase, Maryland, to visit a historic mansion one hundred and twenty-five years old, containing relics and objects of historic interest. The owner leads a sort of hermit-like existence. He has loaned many valuable articles to the National Museum at Washington. Miss Yatman proposed to take her Society there again at an early date, as they have by no means exhausted the interesting study.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. MARY S. PFOUTS.—In the death of Mrs. Mary S. Pfouts the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, loses one of its oldest and a greatly valued member.

Mrs. Pfouts died at her home in Buttonwood, Wilkes-Barre, on Wednesday, November 8, 1899, aged nearly 83 years. She came from a pioneer family and was one of the oldest and best known residents of this vicinity.

MISS INEZ GUDGER AND MISS SARAH LOVE.—At a meeting of the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, Waynesville, North Carolina, June 8, 1899, the following memorial resolutions were adopted:

Inasmuch as it has pleased God in his wise providence to remove from our midst two of our charter members—Miss Inez Gudger and Miss Sarah Love—we their friends, in sincere sorrow at our sudden loss, would record these resolutions.

Resolved, That, as a Chapter, we mourn the loss of two earnest, interested, conscientious workers, who were in full accord with the aims and interests of this Society.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting. That a copy be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for publication.

MISS ELIZABETH F. BRISCOE,
MRS. ROBERT D. GILMER,
MRS. HOLMES CONRAD, JR.

MRS. SARAH E. LIGHTNER.—It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of the Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, of Danville, Pennsylvania, record the death of our beloved Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Lightner, who died September 23,

1899, aged 77 years. Through her efforts our Chapter was organized in 1894. She was then made Regent, and has held the office ever since; always enthusiastic and devoted to any work connected with the Chapter.

MRS. LOUISE K. P. WYMAN.—Entered into rest at Manchester Centre, Vermont, on October 30, 1899, Louise Kimball Phelps, wife of E. L. Wyman, M. D., and daughter of the late Rev. Alanson Phelps, of Painesville, Ohio.

At a meeting of Ormsby Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, November 22d, a committee was appointed by the Vice-Regent to present suitable resolutions on the death of Mrs. Wyman, and the Secretary was instructed to send copies of the same to the family, the AMERICAN MONTHLY and the town papers.

WHEREAS, God in his allwise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our Chaplain, Mrs. Louise Phelps Wyman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Ormsby Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extend to the family our sincere sympathy and love in their irreparable loss: a loss shared by us as a Chapter.

MRS. MARY L. LONNOR,
MRS. EMILIE C. PERKINS,
MISS SUSAN S. BUCKLIN.

MRS. GENEVIEVE McNEERY.—Resolutions of the Genesee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the death of Mrs. Genevieve McNeery:

Mrs. Genevieve McNeery, one of the charter members, entered into her eternal rest on the morning of September 24th. She was one of our most efficient members, taking always an active part in all work belonging to the Chapter. "Truly a shadow has crossed our threshold." Mrs. McNeery was one of our most brilliant members too, and our loss is well nigh irreparable.

Mrs. Genevieve McNeery, an honored member of our organization, by a mysterious Providence, has been called from our midst. We desire to pay our tribute of love and appreciation, ere we pass on from her presence. Her death comes to us as a personal grief and an irreparable loss.

She possessed kindness of heart, gracious dignity and pleasing manners, which won for her universal affection. The marked esteem in

which she was held by our Society is evidence of her high character and nobleness of heart.

ANNA M. SMITH,
ANNETTE M. BURR,
HARRIET L. BROWN,
Committee.

MRS. HANNAH S. DAVIS.—After a long and useful life of one hundred and four years, lacking one month, a life full of good deeds, our Father called his daughter, Hannah Somers Davis, home on August 22, 1899. Mrs. Davis was a valued member of the General Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, and one of the oldest surviving Real Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Father, in Thy gracious keeping,
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping."

MISS SARAH M. HERR.—In the death of Miss Sarah M. Herr, Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has met with a severe loss of one of its charter members. She had chosen for her life work the practice of medicine, and in her devotion to her calling sacrificed her young life.

MARY A. WYLIE.—Miss Mary A. Wylie is the first Chapter Regent in Michigan to pass away, and in her death the Muskegon Chapter has sustained a double loss in that of its Regent and most valued member. The organization of this Chapter was effected at her house October 16, 1898, solely through her unremitting zeal and energy.

She passed away after but a week's illness of fever, on September 30, 1899, in the home where she had spent the thirty-five years of her life. It was there, on the afternoon of the following Monday, that the largely attended funeral services were held. The Muskegon Chapter went in a body, accompanying the procession to Oakwood Cemetery, where she was laid beside her father, who died many years ago.

On Tuesday, November 7th, the Chapter held a memorial

meeting for its Regent, whose loss is a deeply personal one to every member. At this meeting was unfurled the new Chapter flag, in the construction of which she took so deep an interest; her pastor, of the Congregational Church, delivering the address. Also, then, were passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Muskegon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, desiring to give expression to our sorrow at the death of our Regent, Miss Mary A. Wylie, and to manifest our respect for her memory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a Chapter and as individuals, we express our sorrow at this sad event which has taken from us one who was in fullest sympathy with the aims and interests of this Society, and for whose sterling qualities of mind and heart we entertain the highest appreciation; and

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family, especially the mother in her great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and sent to the family, and that they be spread upon the record of the proceedings of this Chapter.

MRS. CLARA H. ELLIOTT.—

WHEREAS, God in his infinite love and wisdom has called unto himself Mrs Clara Hall Elliott, one of our youngest, most gifted and beloved members, who passed through death into the more abundant life on Saturday afternoon, November 4th.

Resolved, That we, members of the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have sustained an irreparable loss not only in being hereafter deprived of her talented contributions which were so generously given for the pleasure and profit of the Chapter meetings, but in that a woman of rare qualities, of high ideals and pure motives is no longer with us to bless us with her sweet presence and beautiful life.

Resolved, That in her happy, hopeful life, her courage and patience in suffering and her triumphant death she paid a most noble tribute to Christian womanhood.

Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to her husband and to her family in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Society and a copy be sent to Mr. Elliott and to her immediate family at South Wilmington and also to the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

FIVE DAUGHTERS.—The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter has, during the year, lost five of its most valued members: Our Chaplain, Mrs. Emily J. Kimball; Mrs. Louise Hart Ingraham, Mrs. Mary Frances Wilcox, Mrs. Virginia Farnsworth Wilson and Mrs. Mary C. Gould.

MRS. MARY C. GOULD, wife of Charles F. Gould, died November 11, 1899. In the death of Mrs. Gould the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Portland, Maine, loses an honored member.

WHEREAS, Our heavenly father has seen fit to take to his own care after a lingering sickness, which she bore with her characteristic patience and remarkable courage, which was not more than her zeal and patriotism.

Resolved, That in the death of our sister our Chapter mourns the loss of one of its most faithful members, and we extend to her husband, brothers and sisters our sincere sympathy in their loss and an assurance that her memory will long be lovingly cherished by us.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved husband, and a copy be spread upon the records; also to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

M. A. ROBINSON,
A. L. McDONALD,
S. B. BEDLOE,

Committee.

MRS. ELIZABETH DAVIS, wife of Benjamin M. Davis, a member of the Chicago Chapter, died 1899.

MRS. LUCINDA FIELD HEATH, of Galesburg, Illinois, a member of the Chicago Chapter, died in Galesburg, July 11, 1899. Mrs. Heath was descended from three noble men who fought in the army commanded by Washington in those dark days of our Nation's early history.

MRS. THOMAS WORTHINGTON.—At the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution much sorrow was expressed upon the death of one of its members, Mrs. Thomas Worthington; and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Worthington the Society has lost one of its most estimable members and the public one of the most exemplary Christians.

Resolved, That we tender to her family our deepest sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. N. W. TRIMBLE,
Historian.



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OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

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1899.

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Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society.* Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local

Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

